Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAM MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. V. NO. 37 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1946 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Washing Day

Photo: Y. M. Purao

TRYGVE LIE ON WORLD CIVIL SERVICE

(See Page 3)

The August Fugitive

SHORT STORY BY P.M.I. AHMED

Sankar, the dark-skinned hollow-cheeked ever-smiling son of a village-munsif, was a haunted man. His lean gaunt figure moved about the village, like a ghost in the night.

He had drifted into politics, even while he was in the college. But his father's death had cut off his career there. He had to return home and work as an aided-school teacher, just for a living.

And then his mother died, and he was a free man. He had no one else to care for, or worry about.

Sankar started as a committee-man, and showed himself to be an able organiser. Soon he became the centre and soul of political life in the village. But he shunned the limelight and never strutted about wearing the usual khaddar shawl, and seldom mounted a platform. He preferred to work among the poor. He would often cut a committee meeting, to the chagrin of his colleagues, busying himself straightening out a quarrel among the peasants, or persuading a greedy landlord, to lease a few cents of land to some evicted Mopla fisherman's family on more favourable terms.

The war had reached out and shuffled things right in the heart of the country. The age-old lethargy of slavery was shaken off once and for all. A great popular upsurge has swept through the country, bestirring even the remotest corners of the land. And down had come the tainted blood-dripping maws of Imperialism. The beloved leaders of the people were kidnapped actually in the darkness of the night. And there had followed an endless series of spontaneous outbursts of popular emotion. Even the sheet anchor of 'ahimsa' had cracked under the stress of frustration and despair. Disturbances and shootings and arrests, became the order of the day.

The incarceration of the leaders had thrown Sankar into an intellectual whirlpool. His blood revolted against the idea of collaborating with the British Government even if it were to save humanity from Fascism. He couldn't contemplate with equanimity the victory of Hitlerism, either. Yet he acquiesced in, and justified the struggle of the revolutionaries, because, he believed that any movement towards freedom anywhere in the world, would only further the cause of the Allies, in so far as they were fighting for the freedom of all.

One night some unknown patriotic youths had set fire to the sub-registrar's office, in Sankar's own village of 'Chemancheri'. The unfamiliar name of this obscure little village became front-line news, overnight. The culprits had disappeared into thin air. The police hunt began.

Sankar was one of the suspects in connection with the fire. The police had their own reasons. He was one of the most active political workers in the village. And he had to go underground. The plain-clothes-men spread themselves among the people in vain. There was an awakened and united people for them to tackle. And soon came the collective fine, showing which way the wind was blowing.

The agents of imperialism were not the only enemies, Sankar had to guard against. The patriotic incendiaries had administered a shock to the feudal elements in the village. A countrywide destruction of the kind, they feared, would strike at the very private property in land. They got frightened and removed the portraits of Gandhiji on their walls, and started spying for their masters. But Sankar went on his round of the village, made his contacts, and kept up the morale of the people. He knew and was glad to know, that this seemingly ineffective new struggle, throughout the length and breadth of the country was building up the nucleous of an army of fighters for freedom, for the coming day.

One dark drizzling July night, while on his round, Sankar was surprised to hear, the crunch of wet soil, ahead of him. Someone was walking there, in that unfrequented by-lane. The pitter-patter of the drizzle was settling down into a downpour. He coughed and tried to attract the lonely pedestrian. But only the crunch of wet soil under the feet, turned into the sound of wading in water. The lane was getting flooded.

The fugitive throb of lightning beyond the distant hills, flared up suddenly. Sankar recognised Aydu, the familiar old Mopla fisherman. "God, whom do I see?" Aydu exclaimed seeing Sankar behind. "Where had you been Aydu, at this time of the night?" Sankar asked. A blinding flash of lightning showed an endless colonnade of cocoanut palms stretching away, and a glimmer of the raging sea beyond, in the far distance. "Where had I been?" Aydu murmured and walked on in the lashing rain. Then he said abruptly not answering to Sankar's question. "My son you shouldn't be walking about in this rain. My place is near. You can step in and wring your clothes". He shivered violently as he spoke.

A dim point of light appeared in the distance. They moved on silently. The luminous point slowly became a small flickering flame in the centre of a rain-streaked circle of thick fog, suspended in the depth of the darkness. A flash of lightning, presently showed dark silhouettes of cocoanut-palms and the outline of the hut. When, within a few yards of the hut, Aydu stopped abruptly and said turning to Sankar. "Forgive me my son, you mustn't come in. I wasn't thinking of the thing when I thoughtlessly asked you to." "What's the matter Aydu?" Sankar asked surprised. "There's death within. Three of my sons have already been carried away. And my woman is down". Aydu said, a spasm of shivering distorting his words. "If it's cholera", Sankar said, "I don't mind. One doesn't get it by merely going near."

The downpour was lashing on the thatch above. A furious wind was shaking the ramshackle hut. On the narrow strip of a verandah, Sankar stood removing his drenched shirt. Suddenly he heard a groan close within. He looked in casually. The thatch on the roof was leaking here and there. Drops of water were trickling down the bamboo-framed wall of plaited cocoanut-palm leaves. Aydu had disappeared into the kitchen towards the side of the hut, to help his daughter, heat some water or so, and smoke was pouring into the room. On a simple cot lay a motionless figure groaning, covered with a patched and torn sheet. Sankar was shocked to note that the ragged sheet was thoroughly wet and the cot was dripping with the fluids of the body. A sour stench invaded his nostrils as he looked on. He turned back horrified and stared into the darkness without.

The rhythmic cadences of the groan echoed in his mind, like a poignantly pathetic melody he had once heard somewhere. For a moment, he wanted to be an artist, who could create, with the rhythm of that groan for a 'motif', a song which would set the ends of the earth to vibrate with pathos, which would pour out the bottomless sorrows and the infinite agonies of the millions perishing of hunger and disease in the soil of Bengal and in his own Kerala. The day's news item came into his mind suddenly. The Allies were blacklisting the Fascist war criminals. If destiny could only tilt the balance, he thought, and put the metal and explosives from the European to the Asiatic pan of the scale, how many of our imperialist administrators and politicians will have to be tried and condemned in their turn for crimes far more devastating than those of the Fascist hordes?

> *"Good-bye Aydu," Sankar called out in spite of the frowning guards. The alien rulers of our land do not lose anything if your wife and children die like flies. Their strength is our hunger. It is hunger that commands even the wretched men around me and not the foreigner...*

Sankar was awakened from his reverie by the sound of footfalls within. On turning he saw the old man bending over the patient with an oil lamp in the one hand, and a spoon in the other. A half naked little girl was holding out a bowl, standing nearby. The wet coverlet was pulled back from the face partly. It was dreadful. Two unseeing eyes glowered deep in their sockets, on an almost skinless skull, as he slowly dropped the fluid from the spoon into a gaping mouth. Then suddenly the mouth closed and Sankar heard with surprise the woman gasping out the word "Kanji" with a terrific effort and almost inaudibly.

The bonyfaced little girl wobbled slowly out of the room. Covering the patient carefully Aydu came out and sat hunched in a despondent posture on the doorstep. "Is she still conscious, Aydu"? Sankar asked, "Yes my son" Aydu replied, his voice broken with rheum: "She seems to stand it better than others. Why, she was calling out for a spoonful of Kanji-water all day long. God knows, how it broke my heart to hear her thus, and not be able to give. Rice wasn't to be had either for love or for money anywhere. In despair I had trudged three miles to a reputedly charitable merchant in the town, but to no purpose. With the blackest despair in my heart I was returning, when we met. I was afraid something might have happened. There was only my little daughter here. I was in a hurry. I didn't want any one to know my situation. That's why I didn't tell you where I was coming from." Aydu stopped and sighed and turned to look at the groaning woman for a moment. When Sankar said, "Well Aydu, I'll try to get you some rice", Aydu simply started at him.

As Sankar went out and disappeared in the darkness, he sat listening to the sound of wading in the water outside. The rain was already abating. As it slowed down into a mere patter in the darkness, it seemed to Aydu that his last night was going down. Then he heard the sea. The froth-scatterel, heaving hills of grey waters, came into his mind vividly. He saw the angry, tossing waves eddying and breaking on the far shore, as he listened to the muffled rhythmic sound. He was young once. He had dared that sea and made his hauls. He had made a lot of money. How happy he had been when that yonder dying woman had come to him as a young bride, with glittering silver loops in her ears, and with the jingle of glass-bangles. How he had admired the henna-dyed pattern on ner palms.....A splash in the water outside, told him, that someone was coming.

Stepping on the verandah, Sankar held out a little parcel in a wet handkerchief. Aydu stood up and received it in his trembling hands. Sankar was in a hurry. Aydu's lips moved, but he could not say a word. When Sankar was swallowed up by the cold darkness of the night, Aydu recalled the wet dripping shirt, dangling on his arms. He had not wrung it

The next day afternoon, old man Aydu and the village grave-digger was carrying a coffin to the cemetery. At the sound of hobnailed shoes behind, Aydu turned his head with the coffin on his shoulder. He stopped rooted, and the grave-digger staggered back. Sankar was there, a prisoner in chains, among half a dozen armed police guards. They were moving fast. Sankar recognised Aydu. And Aydu stared and stared at his smiling intrepid face, until his wrinkled old face became an awful mask of starting bones and stretching skin. Tears trembled in his eyes and his lips quivered.

"Good-bye Aydu" Sankar called ut, in spite of the frowning guards, "The alien rulers of our land do not loose anything, if your wife and children die like flies. Their strength is our hunger. It is hunger, that commands even these wretched men around me and not the foreigner." The guards shuffled him off in a hurry. Aydu stood and watched them going silently, until the bayonets of the guards disappeared gleaming against the dark foggy foliage of the distant trees.

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I Have Jobs For Men And Women Like This

Says TRYGVE LIE Secretary-General Of U. N. O.

By RUSHWORTH FOGG

LONDON.—The large, heavy face of Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, lit up with an appreciative smile.

"That is just what I want," he said, "a new type, the World Civil Servant."

We were talking together in a corner of a lounge of one of London's great hotels. At first sight I had made a mental note that his impressive bulk, emphasized by the looseness of his light blue suit, gave him the look of a sagacious elephant. But elephants never smile, and now, smiling, he had the air of a boy, an extremely large boy, who had made an interesting discovery. The smile recognised the appropriateness of the phrase he had repeated, "a new type, the World Civil Servant."

One of Lie's motives for the tour of European capitals he had just completed when I interviewed him was the recruitment of international staff for the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation. David Owen the British Assistant Secretary-General, and John B. Hutson, American Assistant Secretary-General, have been visiting Europe for the same purpose.

Must Keep In Touch With Masses

I asked Trygve Lie what sort of men and women he and his assistants were looking for.

"I want men and women with a variety of experience", he said. "What is most important is that there should be men and women who come from the masses of the people of their country, from the working classes. And, what is still more important, they must keep their contact with the people, with their lives, their aspirations, their conditions."

He paused, and added, with emphasis: "The type of man I want must not be what I call 'an isolated internationalist.' There have been too many of that type."

Trygve Lie preferred not to go into more detail about the "isolated internationalist', but it should be made clear that he intended no general attack on the former officials of the League of Nations. He has actually engaged a number of them to work with him in UNO, and intends to add to that number.

What he had in mind was the type of man whose single-mindedness in his work for international relations cuts him off from reality; wishful thinking is liable to give him a picture of the world he wants in place of the world he has to work in.

No Shirking Of Responsibility

Lie does not want the hide-bound official so afraid of infringing regulations that he never dares open his mouth. "I want people who are candid and open," he declared. "They must not be afraid of responsibility."

I told the Secretary-General of a book I had been reading, a life of Talleyrand, that agile diplomat who successively served and betrayed the French Revolution, Napoleon, and the restored Bourbons. Talleyrand had declared that it was not well for officials to be zealous; it was better for them to procrastinate, because then events sorted themselves out without any undue effort being made.

Trygve Lie chuckled. "That is the last thing we want in UNO," he said.

And as we parted he repeated: "No isolated internationalists."

It has been urged against some of the 1,500 personnel at present employed by UNO that they have shown signs of that unwillingness to take responsibility disliked by Trygve Lie and the tendency to procrastination praised by Talleyrand. It is not only to increase the staff to 1,800 or 2,000 by the end of 1946, as is planned, but also to improve its quality that Lie and his assistants are working.

27,000 Seek U. N. O. Jobs

Although the present staff is drawn from 34 nations, the Americans predominate numerically. This was natural in the early stages after headquarters had been established at New York and staff was urgently needed to get current work dealt with. But efforts are now being made to recruit a staff that shall not only be more efficient but also more representative of the 51 United Nations.

To this end every one of the 27,000 applications so far received is being carefully sifted.

Before speaking to me, Trygve Lie had told a Press Conference that only a minority of those employed by UNO were engaged on the recommendations of Government. He made it plain that, while he gives due consideration to the wishes of member States, he personally has the last word as to appointment or rejection of candidates. He is quite ready, should he feel it necessary, to appoint an official who is not 'persona grata' with the Government of the State whose nationality he or she bears.

One point that has caused some comment is that few Russians are employed by UNO. As Trygve Lie, during his European tour, had a talk with Stalin in Moscow, it is significant that he was able to say with quiet confidence: "The Russians will come."

What sort of salaries are paid to the new World Civil Servants? At present Trygve Lie gets £5,000 a year salary plus £5,000 a year for routine expenses, along with a house and servants. The Assistant General Secretaries get £3,375 plus expenses allowances of £1,875 to £2,875 top-ranking directors get £2,750 salary and £750 to 1,500 expenses. All these figures are tax-free.

The Man To Imitate

After leaving Trygve Lie it occurred to me that this key man among the workers for world peace measures up pretty well himself to his definition of the World Civil Service type.

He certainly comes from the masses, for his father was a carpenter. He keeps in contact with his own people; he made a point of being home in Norway for his 50th birthday in July.

His "variety of experience" ranges from the work as an office boy that paid his way through college, by way of his practice as a lawyer for the Oslo workers, and parliamentary life, to the position of Norway's Foreign Secretary.

"Candid and open," his own words, describe him well. At Press Conferences, after warning reporters that, of course, his official position makes it impossible for him to answer political questions, he shoots back an immediate reply to everything else he is asked. There are no pompous, set, official phrases; he speaks a plain, straightforward, colloquial, and unambiguous language.

Those who are ambitious to rise in the new World Civil Service can hardly find a better model than the man at its head.

Broadcasting from the studio of the Luxembourg Palace, Paris, Mr. Trygve Lie, the President of U. N. O. warned the statesmen that the failure of U. N. O. would mean triumph of destruction. He said that the Paris Conference must end in time for the meeting of U. N. O. Assembly

Are You Real?

By Francis Foster

A man I know conceived the idea not long ago that most people are frauds because they very rarely betray what they are really thinking and feeling since the effect of civilisation is to cause people to conceal rather than show their real selves.

This led him to look into himself. Very soon he realised that though he was truthful by nature and habit, he very often practised deceit inasmuch as he did not reveal the whole of his mind and his feelings even to those with whom he was most intimate. He became convinced that he was morally wrong, and accordingly he started to reform himself.

He began with his own wife. To his dismay he soon found that not only did his wife not respond similarly, but that he had never had, and still hadn't, the faintest notion of what his wife really felt and thought. He wondered, in the circumstances, whether he would be right to continue to be utterly sincere because he realised that he put himself at a disadvantage where other people, especially his wife, were concerned.

But he was right in fact: and he was right because he was making an honest attempt to become *real*.

No Artificiality

Now if you were asked; "Are you real?" you might think that the questioner was trying to be funny. But is your external self—the self you show the world—reflection of the real self? If not, you are not real at all.

A real person is one in whom there is no artificiality whatever and who is at heart exactly what he seems to be outwardly. You might say that there are many people who are like that. But the truth is that a man may be perfectly sincere in what he says and does and in personal appearance, and even in his thoughts, and yet not be real because not even he himself knows what his innermost self is like.

Now, for a start, nearly all of us tend to think along the lines of our education and environment. Most of our ideas come from tradition and because we acquired our fundamental notions involuntarily at home and at school, we accepted them without thought or question. Moreover, most of our ideas about conduct are conditioned by law in some form or another—not necessarily religious and civil law, but by all those other factors such as tradition, convention and even habit, that tend to force us into grooves.

Lack Of Harmony

So we are not *free*—at least, we're not free until we deliberately set about the task of examining our basic ideas dispassionately and try to decide whether they're sound or not: a task that is incomplete and valueless unless we can get down to the bottom-most layers of thought in our mind and determine their value. And anyone who is not free is not real.

Now we are all conscious that we can both think and feel. If our thinking is not independent (even though it leads to acceptance of conventional and traditional ideas), it is not free and it is not real. And if our feelings are not in harmony with what we rationally (that is, in this case, independently) think, they are not free or real either.

Is it not an odd fact that you can be convinced in your mind that such-and-such a thing is a fact and yet *feel* that it is not? Obviously in that case there is lack of harmony, and in nine cases out of ten it is due to your not wanting to believe the truth because to be sincere would entail changing your habits.

The main reason for the decline of religion in these days is that people are so unreal to themselves that they are unable to recognise what is real, in religion and what is not. No theological dogma as such can be real because it is an attempt to express a mystery in wholly inadequate human terms. Having a religion primarily consists in having a certain outlook towards life, and if belief in this is real, it stands to reason that we should be consistent enough and brave enough to live entirely in conformity with it. And but few people are.

How Many?

Very many people still believe

(Continued on Page 6)

PASSPORTS ARE USELESS

By Gordon Cooper

(Who Is Just Gettting His Sixth Passport And Ought To Know)

I don't like passports. Nor apparently does Mr. Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary. For recently he gave as his interpretation of what Peace should realy mean: "The time when we can all say. 'To hell with passports'."

I don't like passports. Yet I have just completed the application form which should in due course bring me my sixth passport. Some of us, it is true, have come to regard these dainty little booklets with a feeling almost friendly, as the duly registered souvenirs of happy holidays abroad; but all the same, are they any use? They certainly do not seem to prevent international crooks, black marketeers, spies and other undesirables from moving freely from country to country as they wish. The best that can be said for them, in fact, is that they provide employment for a considerable number of officials, who, in the present state of labour shortage, might very well be employed more usefully.

Filling Up With Ink

How does my passport run?....

NAMES IN FULL. Charles Gordon Towers Cooper. PROFESSION. Author. PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH. Edinburgh, 9-9-94. DOMICILE. London. HEIGHT. 6 ft. COLOUR OF EYES. Grey. COLOUR OF HAIR. Turning grey. SPECIAL PECULIARITIES. Nil.

Now, I ask you.....Do the above details represent an individual? Nor, I think, would the simetimes suggested addition of our fingerprints really improve the matter.

Of what specific importance, for instance, are my two suppressed and quite unnecessary Christian names? GORDON COOPER should be all that matters, even to an examiner of passports.

Moreover, the details about one's height, colour of eyes and hair are singularly effective. For example, when I entered Yugoslavia just before the war, the guards at Nish, after probing and almost dismantling every part of my compartment, apparently in a search for smuggled currency, proceeded to arrest me, under the impression that I was our one-time Foreign Minister, Sir John Simon; because they had detected on the front inside cover his signature, his coats-of-arms, and his motto: "J'ai ainsi mon nom."

It was only after giving a perfectly imaginary account of the two "British" birds shown on the coat-of-arms that I managed to extricate myself from this absurd position.

The Contrast

I am of an age to remember that era of real freedom before the First Great War when passports were unnecessary in Europe, unless one wanted to visit the then backward countries of Russia and Turkey. But passports even for the nationals of these two countries certainly did not prevent their revolutionaries escaping, usually to Britain. Nor did they prevent their "undesirables" returning to foment revolutions.

What lessons, then, are to derive from the fact that passports are now everywhere in Europe considered necessary? Is the search for a little real sunshine or a change of scene by the Little Man of Britain considered dangerous or fomenting revolution? Has the retrogression of personal liberty and personal safety now become permanent?

Perhaps our benevolent Governments think so.

However, to return to my own application. I have had to pay several shillings for two pasteboard photographs of myself. I defy anyone to be certain of my likeness! Then I had to badger my busy bank manager to testify that this unlike likeness was really the essential "I"; is his certificate going to satisfy the authorities on various frontiers that I am not a wanted crook? I know I shall still on occasion feel like one as they regard me with suspicion and disfavour before smudging one of the virgin pages of my passport with a smudgy stamp.

On this subject of rubber stamps. Why is it that the less important the country the bigger the impression? I see from my last passport that my entry into Manchukuo required two full pages, and the former Baltic states also used a page each. The passport, indeed, seems to be a vehicle for the assertion of a national inferiority complex as well as for the unnecessary exercise of personal dignity—the more space used, the more time wasted.

Ha Ha Among The Trumpets

Think of the hours I shall spend in queues or in depressing offices waiting for the 'gracious' approval, indicated by a mass of hieroglyphics, to enter some country where I am supposed to be an honoured guest—at least the travel posters and brochures tend to make you think that way.

What a malevolent atmosphere! And the tables with uniformed officials interrogating me as though I were something vile! How unfriendly and callous.

And how much does my passport, in fact, really tell the official, malevolent or benevolent? Of what use the pious statement, "allow the bearer to pass freely without let or hindrance and, to afford him every assistance and protection." What does it mean to him that my hair is "turning grey"? Would he not be more interested and concerned over my "special peculiarities"?

No. What he needs, what would be, admittedly, of genuine use to him would be a few hints concerning my real self and thoughts.

"General disposition of traveller."—Tending to pessimism, sensual, slightly lazy. "Temper."—Usually peaceful, but inclined to flame up at red tape methods and procrastinations. "Political Views."—Prejudiced against every government today. "Intelligence."—Fitful. "Discretion."—Moderate. "Interests." A strong desire to escape from the idiocies of mankind. Good food and wine. "Monetary disposition."—Normally generous, but feel positively stingy at having to tip government officials in order to secure my personal comfort. "Aim of present journey."—Trying to escape from a land, a world of fools—and to get warmth.

Sind Bound To Suffer Through Grouping

(By R. K. Sidhwa)

The question of grouping under paragraph 19 of the British Cabinet Delegation's statement is not one which is purely a communal Hindu-Muslim question. It is one of economic administrative difficulties and clash of interests.

When Sind was attached to Bombay the almost entire Muslim population of Sind and a large section of the Congress wanted to separate from Bombay, on grounds of inefficient administration by Bombay Government, as far as progress of Sind was concerned. It is true several Hindus opposed separation on the ground that Sind will not be able to stand her own hold financially.

WHY SIND PARTED WITH BOMBAY

The main object for the propaganda for separation from Bombay at that time was not on communal issue, but the idea was to run the Province of Sind independently by the people of Sind. Experience has shown that Bombay has ignored the interests of Sind in the matters of communication, cultivation and education, etc. Within eight years of Sind being independent, she has progressed immensely on these three issues and paid off heavy debts of the Government of India, which were incurred by the Government of Bombay. At that time, the question arose whether Sind should be attached to the Punjab and with one voice the entire population opposed it. The Muslim population of Sind who were very eager to separate from Bombay ruled out its amalgamation with the Punjab, although the latter was comprised of a larger number of Muslim population. The argument advanced against amalgamation with the Punjab and that her fate would be worse off than it was with that of Bombay.

From these facts, it would appear that it is obvious that ten years ago when the agitation for separation was going on, it was mostly on grounds of clash of interest and economics. Now that the British Cabinet Delegation want to group the three Provinces, Punjab, Baluchistan and N.W.F.P., we have to look at it not from communal point of view but from the viewpoint explained above. We know that our Sukkar Barrage depends upon supply of water from the Indus River. This source of supply has to pass through great irrigation canals in the Punjab. Apart from the large number of irrigation canals in the Punjab, there are in store still larger irrigation works, under observation and survey by the Punjab Government. Experience has shown that the Punjab, with a view, naturally, to promote its own prosperity, has tried to stop Sind taking her own water from the Indus. Already a big dispute is pending regarding the settlement of finances between the Sind and the Punjab Governments and notwithstanding several conferences the question still remains undecided.

PUNJAB BOUND TO DOMINATE SIND

If, for instance, Sind is going to be grouped with the Punjab, she would be overpowered by the sheer number of the latter and would allow her progress of eight years to be retarded. To-day we are independent, and we can ably and rightly fight out our battles with the Punjab Government. In the event of difference at present between the two Governments, we have the Central Government and the Secretary of State to settle the matter. If we are in group with the Punjab, with the predominant voice of Punjabis our case will always go in favour of the Punjab and we would loose our separate identity.

Similarly, in the matter of communication, ever since we separated from Bombay we have been able to construct hundreds of miles of cement, asphalt and metalled and katcha roads from our own revenues, which Bombay in the past absolutely neglected. If we have a constitution based on the lines of the Punjab by the grouping system we would suffer immensely. Regarding cultivation, already there is a clamour among Sindhis that Punjabis penetrate into Sind and capture many of the fertile and cultivable lands.

Personally I would not object people coming from other Provinces, doing honourable trade or cultivation, but what would happen in case of Sind if associated with the Punjab, is that their lands will be owned by large number of Punjabis and the powerful Punjab Government with a larger number of people will impair the interest of Sind. In regard to services, the less said the better. Even now in the Central Services, like Railways, Sind is flooded with Punjabis. Hardly 25 per cent of the staff will be found to be Sindhis.

CONTROL OF KARACHI PORT

Under the new Constitution, where the residuary powers are to remain with the Province, as also the customs and tariff, it would be a suicidal policy to hand over customs revenue to the Punjab and other grouping Provinces. If Sind favours the grouping system, then the Karachi Port will be controlled to the advantage of the Punjab and adjoining Provinces who come within the grouping. The British Cabinet Delegation's statement says that there shall be a Union of India which shall deal only with the subjects of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communication. If the future Control Government has only these three functions to perform, then the Customs Revenues of Karachi will fall into the hands of all the other Provinces coming in the Group. I ask the people of the Province of Sind whether they are in favour of grouping, and would be prepared to lose this large Revenue. This is a very important point to be considered.

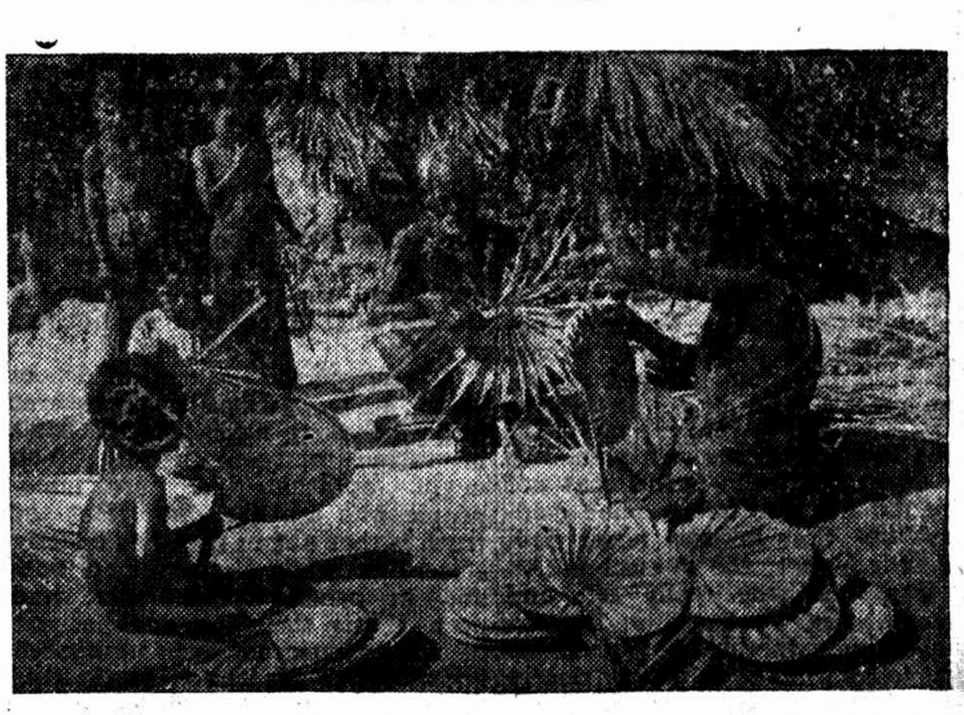
CLASH OF INTERESTS

The question, therefore, does not arise in the matter of grouping on communal lines. It has an absolute bearing of clash of interests If Sind has a Constitution composed of all the other three Provinces and her administration is regulated by them, Sind's future is doomed. What we have gained after separation from Bombay during the last eight years, we would be giving away at the cost of our own Province.

While I understand that there is a large section of Muslim population which is opposed to grouping on these grounds, I do not want those who favour grouping to be carried away by false ideas and notions that they will be in a advantageous position if grouped with the other three.

In that way N.W.F.P. Muslims are more Nationalistic in their outlook and from that point of view Sind would be benefited. Still I am opposed to amalgamation with N. W. F. P. even though Sind will be benefited culturally, and nationally Sind was fighting for separation from Bombay for a decade and a half. I was one of them along with late Mr. Bhurgri; we faced many oppositions and hurdles in those days, but we carried our day. I do not want, therefore, the Muslim and Hindu friends to-day to be a party to the grouping system. In my opinion, both of them combined should pass a Resolution and make a declaration that they are opposed to any kind of grouping. We want to rule in our Province, without anybody dominating us.

FAN MAKERS



Making the palm leaf fan is an art in itself. For fan making a tender leaf is taken and dried to a mellow ripeness. The edges are cut and trimmed and bound with silk. The handle carved to a slipping smoothness.

Photo—A. M. Hussein.

G.B.S. THE CRUSADER

By J. B. Priestley

J. B. Priestley

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is the greatest living man of letters. A comparable figure in his own time was Voltaire, and I think that Shaw has had a far wider influence than Voltaire had.

G.B.S. is one of the wonders of the world.

If G.B.S. was born in 1856, then he had reached middle-age when Victoria died. This makes him a Victorian. And that is what he is, the last of the Victorian giants, and the one who did more than anybody else to break the spell of the Victorian Age. Much of what we now take for granted, in our social thinking, we owe to the crusading temper and challenging wit of G.B.S.

Victorious Thinker

If public rewards were made to victorious thinkers, Britons alone would owe him about a hundred-million pounds.

Because his breadth and brilliance so often dazzle and bewilder people, I think his superb common sense is perhaps his most under-valued quality, and so I should like to stress it first of all.

During the last fifty-five years he has turned up all over the place, in our intellectual, political and artistic life, and always talking magnificent good sense.

For example, the other day I came upon a long letter of advice he wrote to a young dramatist, over thirty years ago, and it contains more sound sense about rehearsing plays than I have found in whole books elsewhere.

And the letters he has poured out are often rich mines of practical wisdom. He is, in fact, one of the most sensible men of this or any other time.

He is also a noble creature, large-minded and benevolent, honourable, incapable of spite, envy and petty malice. All his terrifically destructive powers of criticism and witty vituperation have been launched, not against individuals, for whom he has an affection, but against institutions, systems, types modes of thought and feeling.

His intolerance is a public performance, but in private he has been as kind as he is shrewd. He is, in short, an immensely lovable man.

Mystical Marxism

If he looks like an ancient prophet—and almost lives like one, on locusts (vegetable) and wild honey—then for once appearances are not deceptive. For he is a prophet on the ancient plan. He comes striding out of the desert to warn us that God is not mocked.

True, being a man who came to maturity in the 1880s, he calls his God the "Life-Force", and thinks in terms of creative evolution, but the behaviour pattern is the same. He believes there is a force in the universe, working rather desperately through matter, that aims at some distant and mysterious goal of pure thought.

It is our business, as members of one of the experimental species, to put ourselves at the service of this force, to allow ourselves to be used by it, to make our will it's will, which is, of course, fundamentally a religious conception.

This philosophy, a kind of mystical Marxism, makes an admirable basis for both destructive and constructive social and political criticism.

It suits both the satirist and the strenuous eager reformer. It is, I think, rather bleaker and more austere than Shaw's real personality, but it gives a fine cutting edge to his thought.

Superb Style

And he developed, remarkably early in his professional life, a style perfectly adjusted to his thought and manner of attack, a superb debating style, at once provocative and persuasive glittering with wit, often impudent, yet seriously challenging. It is easily the finest debating, polemical style of our time.

But of course this style has the defects of its virtues. It seems to exist in a world without atmosphere and fine shades, where it is always blazing noon and never sees either dawn or twilight. It knows everything at once and is never discovered groping its way towards truth.

It lacks overtones and undertones; and the subtly evocative manner of the true poet is foreign to it. To the eye it offers not pictures but posters.

It is a magnificent style, as Shaw soon discovered, for a certain personal kind of drama which might be called the comedy of discussion.

Deeper Change

G. B. S. was a dramatic critic—and one of the best who ever lived—during a time when most plays were either silly little comedies or pieces of pseudo-romantic bosh. He saw at once that he could do a great deal better than this, and proceeded to do it, as we know to our delight.

What he did was not to change the dramatic FORM, as Chekov did, but to change the CONTENT. The result was bewildering to contemporary critics and playgoers, which explains why he had to wait so long for success in the theatre.

But when recognition did arrive, millions were enchanted by these strange new comedies of debate, and the enchantment will long outlast our time.

My own view, which is probably prejudiced by the fact that I am a dramatist myself, is that G. B. S. is a great man who has written fine plays, which is not quite the same thing as being specifically a great dramatist.

He found a form—the comedy of debate—to suit himself, and in my opinion all his best work for the Theatre is in this form, but he succeeded because of the sheer force of intellect he brought to the job and not because he was born for the Theatre.

The typical Shaw play is a kind of obstacle race, demanding a tremendous mental athlete to run it successfully, and that is why he should never be imitated and has been perhaps a bad rather than a good influence on younger play wrights.

But the best of these comedies, with their unique atmosphere of intellectual high spirits are a rich heritage for the World Theatre.

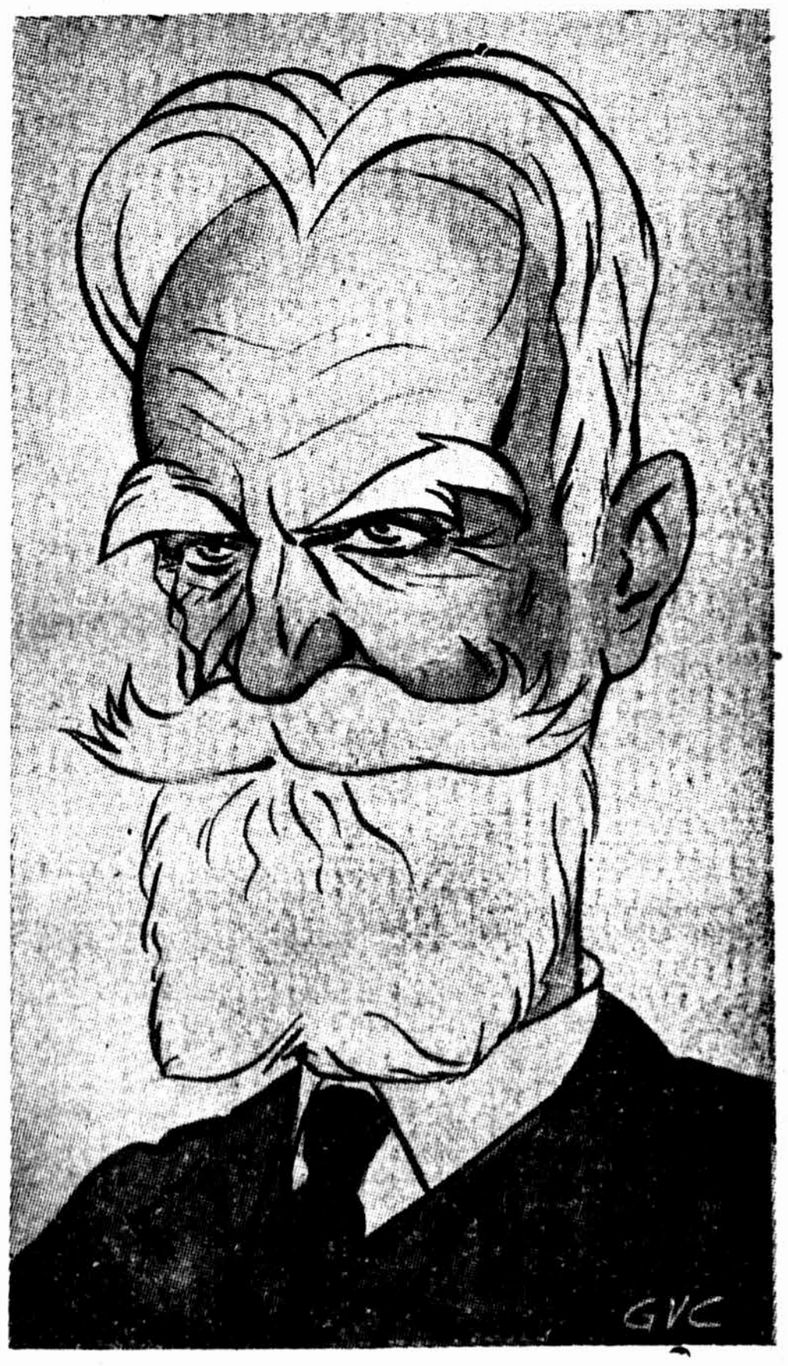
The weaknesses of G. B. S. can be easily summarised. He has often reacted too strongly against the nonsense talked about democracy, and in theory applauds authoritarian regimes that he would be the first to dislike in practice. Sometimes he talks and writes as if the world were nothing but a safe Victorian or Edwardian debating platform and not a place of secret police, sudden arrests, torture camps and atomic bombs.

Secure Wit

Secure in his wit and polemical power, he cannot resist generalising about Art and Science in the most impudent fashion. He gravely undervalues the emotional, irrational and unconscious aspects of human life, like an 18th Century philosopher. He is, in fact, too masculine in his outlook.

Against these, and far out-weighing them, we must set his superb sense, his glorious wit, his sublime moral courage and the essential nobility and grandeur of both his work and his character. He is one of the greatest sages and one of the most unwearied servants of the human spirit.

Humanity, as it struggles from darkness into light, will for ever remember him with gratitude and affection. No Government on earth has an honour good enough for him. Only we, his admiring juniors, can decorate him in our hearts and minds. And this we all do gladly.



Drawing by G. V. Chandwadkar Chronicle staff artist.

O-B-S-C-E-N-E-

(Continued from Page 23)

And in the same way, I can understand *La Vie Parisienne*, *Gay Broadway*, and even the interesting picture postcards so beloved of boys of sixteen and sixty. Undoubtedly, they belong to the lowest class in the school,—I am speaking of the writers and artists, not the boys,—but the school is a school of Art. They pander to the bodily passions and sometimes lead to complications in adolescent minds. I concede all that.

But they, at least, are not parading the streets as inflated pioneers or cocked-up "propagandists." For my life, I could never understand these New Propagandists or their "propaganda." To amuse or excite is Art. To advertise is mere shop-keeping. That is why I can understand Norman Douglas and even Norman Lindsay, but I fail to be carried away by James Joyce or the great Lawrence except for their literary technique. It must be my die-hard mid-Victorianism but I confess I could see no point in their long, laborious, conscientious, and humourless descriptions of the details of an illicit orgasm.

Often it has seemed to me that they do it or the simple reason that "it is not done," because there is a taboo on it by Mrs. Grundy. The whole point of the writings of such men is that their motive in choosing the forbidden themes is not an artistic one at all but a moral one. They write about "obscene" things not because they like to but because they think they *ought to*.

The result is not a work of Art. Definitely not. It will not be, whatever our young mentors may say, until the world of Art has entirely reversed its normal, natural outlook, until human nature has gone topsy-turvey, and until utilitarianism and propagandism take the place of human emotions and human passions as the artist's clay.

The protagonists of this flag-waging school claim that they are the harbingers of a New Dawn, pioneers preparing the ground for modernized Fieldings. It may be magnificent, this literary martyrdom. We applaud them as we applauded Cranmer, Ridley, St. Joan, and Mrs. Pankhurst. But we refuse to see any Art in being burnt alive or carried away from the House of Commons, kicking.

The net result of this stock-taking is, therefore, this. We shall continue to read Congreve and Rabelais and Balzac, and roar over them. We shall gloat over the silky indiscretions and indecencies of "Parisienne" divinities and rejuvenate our hormones. The one thing which a normal man will not do will be to mistake the aspirin-laden, duty-driven antics of the modern novelist's paramour as honest expositions of true Art. He reads them and I read them because it is the fashion to read them. But he will never take them as the "real thing."

I am still waiting for the little child in the crowd to make its voice heard: *"But folks, don't you see, they are such sickening bores!"*

Hostess (to well-known pianist) "What fee would you require to play at my Home, Mr. Fortissimo?"

Well-known pianist: "A hundred guineas".

Hostess: "You would not, of course, be expected to mix with the guests".

Well-known pianist: "In that case I'll come for fifty".

ANIMALS FIND FORTUNES

Strange Accidents Have Led To Great Wealth

By R. L. Stephens

What is reported to be an "unbelievably rich" source of opals was recently discovered as the result of the activities of one of South Australia's many rabbits The rabbit scratched up a piece of stone. The stone was seen by an aborigine who recognised it as opal. He immediately spread the news and within a short time several thousands pounds worth of opals had been won by miners who rushed to the rabbit hole.

Animals have been responsible for some of the world's great mineral finds. It is interesting to recall that Pilbarra goldfields were started when a small boy picking up a stone to throw at a crow found that it was partly gold. When the finders telegraphed the Governor they were so excited that they wired "Boy picked up stone to throw at crow", quite forgetting to add the sequel. The Governor wired back "What happened to crow?"

As might be supposed, it is generally digging animals that expose mineral wealth. Some years ago a prospector was wandering in the Nevada hills when he noticed a badger digging. He was interested because he knew that badgers often dug in that part of the world where the mineral underneath was limonite which is soft. Sure enough this badger proved to have dug up a pile of limonite and close examination showed traces of gold. Samples were sent to the Bureau of Mines and assayed at about £13 to the ton. The result was that the prospector and his partner began mining on the spot with some success.

Bovine Gold Digger

Even a cow has been responsible for a rich gold strike. Years ago a cowpuncher in Colorado heard one of his cows calling in distress. He found her trapped by mud in a swamp. In due course he roped her and brought her out. Then he noticed that in the mud sticking to her flanks were glittering specks. He investigated and the specks turned out to be gold. This man sold his rights in the land for a mere thousand pounds and must have lived to regret it for more than two million pounds worth of gold has been raised as a result of his cow's accidental prospecting.

One of the strangest gold finds by an animal was reported a few years ago from Tasmania. Opening the gizzard of one of his fowls which he had killed, a man found fragments of pure gold. He weighed them and found they were worth £2. But much more important was the spot where the fowl had picked up its precious grit. A search began on all the possible places the fowl might have visited, but there has been no report of success.

A dog led indirectly to a prospector in British Columbia "striking it rich". The dog was accompanying his master on a survey when it suddenly became very excited and "pointed" at a small thicket. Thinking some animal was hidden, the prospector with his gun ready entered the thicket. He found not an animal but a skeleton. A hole in the breast bone showed how he had died. Near him were directions for reaching a place where gold was to be found. The prospector made enquiries and found the dead man had registered his claim years before. It had lapsed and as no relatives were known of, he took it up and made a considerable sum.

Cases of animals finding buried treasure have been fairly common. Just before the war, a dog chasing a rabbit at Ballaghadereen in Ireland began digging in a hole and sent up piles of paper. The paper proved to be £4,000 worth of bank notes and receipts. In addition there were a few pounds in gold. The receipts showed the cache was about fifty years old and probably made by criminals involved in a bank robbery at the time.

In 1935, a farmer in the Midlands was walking through one of his fields when he noticed something sparkling in a mole hill. He investigated and found a sovereign of 1853. The mole had thrown it up. Whether digging produced further coins was not revealed. In the same year a calf pursuing some dainty morsels in the corner of a field near Dorchester trod on some soft ground and made a deep imprint. Its owner passing by noticed something glittering in the footprint. It was a gold coin dating from the 17th century. Digging brought to light more than a hundred sovereigns and many smaller gold pieces. There were also two woman's rings. From the dates it was supposed that they were buried during the troubled period immediately before the Bloody Assize.

The Real Nest Egg

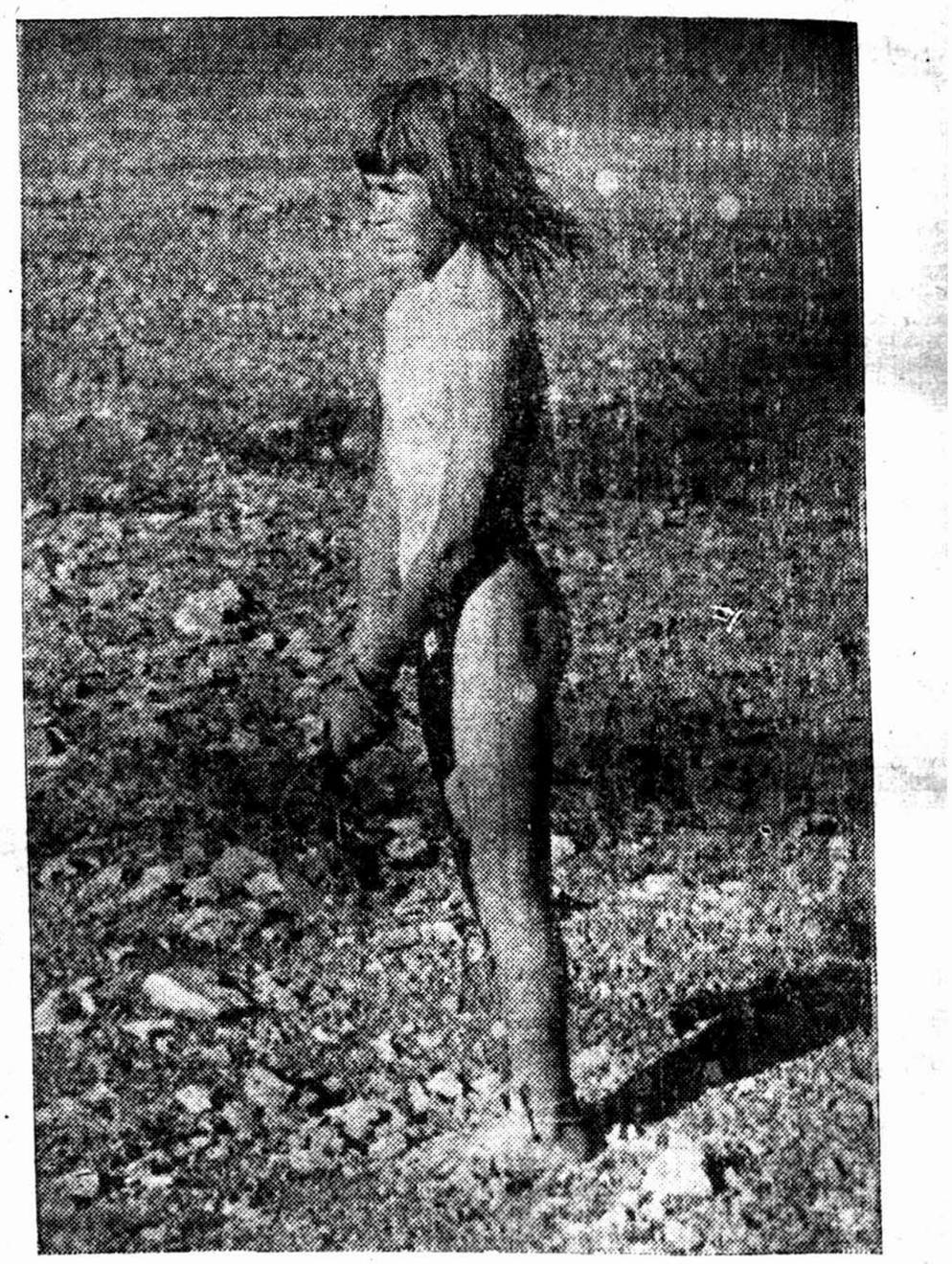
Not long ago a weasel was responsible for some boys near Sofia finding over 100 gold coins. The coins came to light when they were pursuing a weasel down its hole. The coins, worth over £120, were probably buried during the Turkish occupation many years before and might have been undiscovered for ever but for the weasel.

One of the strangest finds was that of a boy in a Picardy village who had spotted a bird's nest high in an elm. He climbed the tree and was astonished to find a brown paper parcel wedged in its branches. Examination of the parcel showed it to contain securities and notes for 145,000 francs. Police investigation showed that the money was part of the proceeds of a burglary some miles away and it was supposed that the thief had hidden it until he felt it was safe to "cash in".

Fly Swat Method

In Texas is a woman who has to thank a fly for her fortune. The fly was annoying her one afternoon and at last in exasperation she gave it a hard swat with a heavy book. She missed the fly and struck the plaster wall. The wall broke and revealed a hollow filled with paper. The paper proved to be currency notes to the value of £3,000!

TARZAN OF THE GAZELLES



The Boy Tarzan, his hands and feet loosely tied to prevent his escape, seen stortly after his capture in Transjordan Desert. He acts, eats and cries like the gazelles which apparently adopted him when he was probably abandoned at birth by his Bedouin mother. He insists on eating grass, and is now under observation at a Damascus hospital.

CHINESE SCENE

A Woodcut by Han Shang

ARE YOU REAL?

(Continued from Page 3)

in the truths of Christianity and go to church, but how many of them are so strong in belief that they can and do put into practice the injunctions given in the Sermon on the Mount? Scarcely any, which is to say that since conduct is not consistent with professed belief, either they don't really believe or their thinking and feeling are not allied, and in either case they are not real.

No wonder it can be said it is not religion that has failed but religious people! Christianity has never been put into practice except by an individual here and there, and that's why the world is in such an unholy mess!

The fact of the unreality of most people is evidenced in a thousand-and-one ways. One of the commonest is that of keeping up appearances, which tends to afflict people of poorer classes just as some rich people are afflicted with the desire to a pretence of comparative poverty in order to guard against having to give anything away, and others to flaunt their wealth in order to make up for deficiencies in qualities of mind and spirit that would give them natural prominence in the world of men.

Truth Of Maxim

Can we dispense with pretence—with the insincerity with which we clothe ourselves? It depends on whether we are honestly trying in our inner selves to be really decent people. One of the strongest of religious impulses is that of wishing to confess our sins, and the psychological reason for a real acknowledgement of offences is not that we may be rewarded with divine forgiveness but that we may start again with a clean sheet and realise that we are attempting to be sincere.

One of the things that the science of psychology is proving is that complete sincerity is not just a religious necessity. Without it a man is full of complexes, mental conflicts, and inhibitions which prevent him from becoming real and seriously mar his efficiency and ability to be happy.

The religious maxim, *"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"* is one of profound significance. No man who cannot see himself as he actually is and reveal that self to the world is capable of being real. He is, in fact, not himself, and true happiness to him is impossible.

Our Delhi Letter

Pressing Issues Before Interim Government

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI

Four urgent problems of internal reform await the Interim Government for an early solution. They are Retrenchment, Corruption, Leakage of State Secrets and participation of Government Employees in politics.

There were seven members of the Executive Council before the War. The number of officers then working under the Government of India numbered about 600 with 5,000 ministerial employees. There are fourteen members of the Council now.

The number of officers has increased to about 5,000 and number of Ministerial Staff to 40,000.

Although the War is over, expansion still rules the day. Departmental Imperialism is happily jogging along and, just as trade follows the flag, so in the Secretariat officers attract more officers and clerks more clerks. "Thou shalt have three people if thou needed one" is still the popular slogan. The Government of India has become a service securing agency. The six enhanced. They must be kept in pay, whether there is work or not for them. They claim a vested right in their employment. I will cite an example. The war-time strength of the armed forces of India was two and a half million men and women. This strength is being reduced by one million. But the Ministerial Staff of the Military Accounts Office demands that its strength should be maintained at the war level required for accounting purposes of two and a half million men.

Relief For Middle Classes

This raises an interesting but important point. The working classes have managed to secure a rise in their wages. The Upper Classes and practice, men have entrenched themselves here and have taken deep roots. They refuse to budge.

In the Food Department, superintendents, should be made to sit with their staff in the same room. It will have some effect to begin with.

As for Import and Export Controls, the best remedy is to abolish them, at any rate, for the present.

The biggest headache will be the Disposals Directorate and the Re-Settlement Directorate.

Stinking Cesspool

The Disposals is a cesspool which stinks and stinks foully. The Disposals Directorate has very wisely declared that it is not the custodian of stocks. Adam Smith believed in division of labour and so does the Disposals Directorate. If half of what is alleged here is correct, then fortunes are made everyday in that organisation and through that organisation. A whole fleet of motor transport lorries, for instance was sold to one firm which automatically acquired a lien over a re-conditioning plant. This was also sold out to the firm at a price, which according to reports was not the highest price offered for the plant. Yes, money is made round to go round. The Government shall have to stop this racket and also enquire into the antecedents of some of the deals.

While on this subject, I may add that the Governmental machinery to eradicate corruption has so far failed. It is true that public did not cooperate with this machinery. But it is also true that the machinery is neither efficient nor effective. The Police has been alert in unearthing political conspiracies. It has brought to book political offenders against the State. With half the zeal, the Police could have brought to book these offenders against the Society itself. One possible explanation could be that political offenders are, as a rule, poor people, while black-marketeers and profiteers both officials and non-officials roll in unearned and easy money. Money is power, after all.

Leakage Of Secrets

Leakage of State secrets is a highly undesirable and regrettable development. It is definitely linked with the equally regrettable development namely active participation in politics of the Government employees. The political parties have encouraged both the developments in the past and are encouraging them to-day, irrespective of the consequences. Their plan has been to create a body of "Fifth Columnists" inside the Government. The logic preached is that the loyalty of the Government servants is not to the Government but to the party. Any action against the offenders is described as victimisation and the offender is hailed as hero and a martyr.

The twin developments, if unchecked, will sound a deathknell of all good Governments in India.

Firstly, Government is based on the confidence of the public in its justice and impartiality. Secondly, no Government is possible if its secrets become a public property. Thirdly, participation of Government servants in party politics will reduce the Secretariat into an arena of two or more armed camps each fighting against each other, not in the interests of common good but in the sectional or party interests. The responsibility for these twin-developments lie, not only on the interested political parties, but also on some newspapers, which it is alleged, in search of scoops sometime tap the Ministerial Staff.

A Dangerous Thing

In India, the Government Servants' Conduct Rules clearly lay down that "no Government servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of or assist in any way any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs." This Rule till 1942, was applicable even to the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

A house divided against itself is a dangerous thing. Moreover, the new Government is a herald of the independence to come. It is true that it has so far not been able to secure the co-operation of an important party. But its anxiety to secure the full co-operation of the Muslim League is evident from Pandit Nehru's broadcast speech on Saturday last. One view here is that the present Congress-League deadlock will soon be dissolved. Looking dispassionately, therefore, it is imperative that the loyalty of Government servants should not be tampered with and that every effort should be made to keep them outside party politics. In that way alone lies the future of India's democracy. The Government will do well to put down this twin development with a firm and impartial hand.

★

In Defence Of Communism

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By George Bernard Shaw

The world cannot live by words.

Confucius and Plato said the best that mortal man can say; and it had probably been said centuries before their time. From Jagerson to Franklin Roosevelt, with Longfellow, Emerson and his Boston set in between, their words have echoed in America and left us the thinly veneered savages we are.

Jesus preached very eloquently that as two blacks do not make a white we had better give up punishment and revenge; but our criminal codes are none the less so barbarous that the most merciful of their implements are the electric chair and the guillotine.

Our Bibles, Korans, Vedas, Talmuds and their like are full of the wisest words; but we print them cheek by jowl with the crudest tribal idolatries; and it is on the idolatries that we act and teach our children, using the rest only to pretend that we are civilised.

Who Will Be Left?

What we need is not verbal wisdom; for we are stuffed with it, but knowledge of the world we are living in. The American statesmen and journalists who are calling on us to unite in defending the West against the threatened horrors of Communism, even to the extent of throwing atomic bombs at Russia here and now, do not know what they are talking about, having never noticed the simple fact staring them in the face that all civilizations are founded on Communism.

Take away our communal roads, streets, police forces, courts of law, fire brigades, water supplies, street lamps and coast lighthouses, postal services, giant dams and Tennessee valleyes, etc., etc., etc., and who will be left alive next month except a Red Indian tribe or two and perhaps a handful of Chinese?

Ignorance, Ignorance...

We are all born slaves to nature, doomed to labour or die; and the more Communism we can stand for, the longer is our leisure, which is our only free time. Yet we flourish the American Constitution, and declare it to be self-evident that we are all freeborn. Rousseau never told a more thundering lie.

Only the other day the British Brains Trust, the choice intelligences of our day, was asked to define the middle class. It was completely stumped, though the words of Karl Marx had made the matter clear enough for an infant school.

Ignorance, ignorance, ignorance everywhere: that is what is wrong with us, and what defeats our good intentions every time.

The uneducated are those who have least to unlearn. When they are all thoroughly schooled our ruin will be complete.

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Ghetto Act, A Wonderful Achievement!!

Clarkson's Arrogance Exceeds Insolence Of Smuts

MARITZBURG, Sept 13 (Reuter): The Land Tenure Advisory Board under the Asiatic Land Tenure Act would continue to function in Natal despite the Indian boycott, said the Minister of Interior, Senator C. F. Clarkson in a speech here today.

Mr. Clarkson said that Indians "should come to their senses soon" and appoint representatives to the Board because "in South Africa Indians lived in paradise compared with their compatriots in India".

The Natal Indian Congress attitude to the Act was ridiculous. There had not yet been prosecution of a passive resister under the Act and he thought that probably not more than six of those arrested would ever be affected by the Act.

Senator Clarkson added that the passing of the Act was a wonderful achievement. The Natal Province as a whole should settle matters as had been done in Glencoe and Port Shepstone, where Indians and Europeans co-operated in determining the respective areas. He said that he resented the grave misrepresentation, which, he said, was being made by local Indians overseas, but thought matters would be rectified at UNO.

First Year Of Liberation Sees 1,852 Companies Established In Philippines

MANILA, (Reuter).—The Securities Exchange Commission registered 1,852 companies during the first year of liberation in the Philippines with an authorised capital of Pesos 158,281,236 (U.S. $79,140,668) of which Pesos 44,170,196 (US $22,085,098) is subscribed and Pesos 35,953,915 (US $27,976,957) paid-up capital. Of the new companies 705 are corporations, 744 are co-operatives and 403 partnerships.

Leaders in the corporations field are 193 companies engaged in general merchandising with a paid-up capital of Pesos 4,795,380 (US $2,397,690; 150 exporting houses with paid-up capital Pesos 3,228,168 (US $1,614,084; 150 lumber firms with paid-up capital Pesos 696,531 (US 34,826); transport and construction companies following, with a total paid-up capital of Pesos 1,546,284 (US $773,142).

King George of Greece whose return to throne has been assured by the plebiscite.

Greek Troops Mopping Up Communists

ATHENS, Sept. 14, (Reuter): Greek troops and gendarmerie have begun large scale "moppings up" operations against 300 armed Communists entrenched in a forest on Chalcidice Peninsula, south of Salonika,', the Peninsula Press Ministry announced.

"Bandits" had taken up positions behind three minefields and disposed of 'greatest arms and ammunition dump set up by Elas (guerilla force of leftwing EAM movement) in northern Greece, the announcement said.

The senior Commandant of Gendermerie in Macedonia was personally directing the operation, it added.

The senior Commandant of Gendarat Veria, western Macedonia and 13 of his gendarmes were killed in ambush by an "armed Communist band," the Press Ministry said.

In Salonika the press office announced that military authorities were taking steps to prevent members of Elas—who fled to Yugoslavia after the Civil War in 1944—from re-entering Greece.

PARIS, Sept. 14, (Reuter): A French officer and another French were shot dead near Yaigon, Indo-China, by a member of "rebel" band belonging to the Viet Minh party, according to an official announcement quoted by the French Press Agency from Saigon. The Viet Minh party wants the whole of Indo-China to be independent country.

WHITE EVERY TIME
—even the extra-dirty parts
The life of your clothes depends upon how the extra-dirty parts are washed! Remember, the extra-dirty parts are those that rub most in wearing—and therefore they are the first to suffer when, with little soaping, your clothes are dipped in water and beaten clean.
Have your clothes washed the Sunlight way and avoid damage-by-beating.
Sunlight's rich, self-acting lather, generously squeezed through the wet garments, will make them white every time—thoroughly and safely cleaned. This pure Soap removes dirt, without beating; leaving the fabrics soft as a feather and leaving, too, your hands soft and smooth.
It's washed the SUNLIGHT way!
SUNLIGHT SOAP
S. 81-50
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

U.S. TWO UP IN DAVIS CUP ZONE FINAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, (Reuter): The United States Lawn Tennis Champion, Jack Kramer, beat Torsten Johannson of Sweden 6/2; 6/2; 6/2; to win the first game in the Davis Cup inter-zone final at Forest Hills here this afternoon.

The American took only fifty minutes to win the game.

Frank Parker, former United States Champion, beat Lannart Bergelin of Sweden 6/0 3/6 6/1 6/1 to give the United States a 2/0 lead on the first day's play. Kramer, varying his shots and showing greater control had no great difficulty in overcoming Johannson, but after easily taking the first set and gaining 3/2 lead in the second Parker lost his touch for a time; after dropping the second set, however, he returned to form and outplayed and outgeneralled the Swede to place United States two up. The winners meet Australia in Australia for the Cup in December.

New World Record For Relay Race

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14, (APA): A new world record for the 3,200 metres Relay Race was claimed last night by the Swedish National running team with a time of 7 minutes and 29 seconds. This was reported to be 1.4 seconds faster than the German record.

The competitors in the race, run in four relays of 800 metres, were: Tore Sten, Olle Linden, Stig Lindgaard and Lennart Strand.

Louis Still Three Pounds Overweight

POMPTON LAKES, New Jersey, Sept. 13, (UPA): Joe Louis, who defends his title Wednesday against Tami Mauriello, today tipped the scales at 210 pounds, still three over his fighting weight, after passing the peak of his training programme.

BRITT UNSEATED BY "SAYAJIRAO"

Remounts To Come In Third In Doncaster Stakes

DONCASTER, Sept. 13 (Reuter): The Gaekwar of Baroda's "Sayajirao", for whom he paid the record price of 28,000 guineas as a yearling, charged into the tapes and unseated his jockey, Edgar Britt, in the Doncaster Produce Stakes here this afternoon. Britt quickly caught the colt and remounted to come in third of six runners, the race being won by Lord Portal's "Sotpax" who beat Mr. James Rank's "Marry Quip" by a neck.

INDIANS' TOUR OF AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Sept 13 (Reuter): The Australian Cricket Board has drawn up a programme for the Indian teams which are to tour Australia in 1947-48, which will be submitted to India.

Australian Test players will receive £40 for each match as well as travelling expenses and 30 shillings daily when away from their Home State, but players will not receive any bonus. The Test team will be selected as follows: For the first Test not later than November 19; for the third Test, before the second is over and fourth and fifth tests ten days before the start of the matches.

At least 12 players will be selected for each Test.

'M G.' Condemns British Govt.'s Indifference To Needs Of Burma

MANCHESTER, Sept. 13, (Reuter). The British Government cannot be excused to the indifference it shows to the needs of Burma, says the Liberal "Manchester Guardian" today.

"The strike of the Rangoon police which is warmly supported by Burmese opinion is only the latest proof of how people and the administration have fallen apart since the country was freed. Many criticisms are made of us by the politically interested Burmese. They do not like our plans for separating the administration of frontier areas from that of central Burma and they maintain that our hold on their industry and trade is increasing. But the root of all their complaints is that they have no say in the affairs of their country. The only organised body of political opinion is not represented (of its own choice, it is true) on the Executive Council. Though we have promised dominion status, we have not even roughly indicated when it might be realised.

The 'Manchester Guardian' adds: "We promise elections next spring, but though this is an year sooner than we first proposed, we have offered no firm date and there is the hint our promise is conditional on 'restoration of order.' Happily without India's religious divisions and at one time with less bitterness against ourselves, Burma might have advanced with comparative tranquillity towards self-government and even have found contentment with a commonwealth. These chances are being thrown away."

Battle For Trieste

Deadlock Between Soviet And Western Powers

PARIS, Sept. 13. (U.P.A.): The East-West battle for Trieste began in real earnest tonight and a prolonged and bitter struggle appeared inevitable as the Paris Conference came finally to grips with its biggest and toughest problem of deciding the future fate of the Adriatic's number one port city.

After the first day's debate on the status of the new "Free Territory of Trieste" in the conference's Italian Political Commission, a clear-cut split between the Western Powers and the Soviet Bloc had become apparent. On one hand, the Yugoslavs, with the backing of the Soviets and other members of their voting group—including Czechoslavakia—demanded a statute which will, to all intents and purposes, place Trieste under effective Yugoslav rule. On the other hand, the United States and Britain with more or less French support were fighting for a statute which will give the city and its surrounding territory and estimated 300,000 population genuine autonomy.

The clear-cut split, which already had deadlock the Big Four, now has appeared in the Peace Conference and undoubtedly will find the Russian Bloc lined up solidly behind Yugoslav demands.

The commission this morning began a full-scale debate on this issue, which is likely to last several days. After this is concluded it will then be turned over to the Commission's own Trieste Statute Sub-Committee, which will be charged with the problem of trying to work out some kind of compromise formula before re-posting it back to the Commission itself.

All indications were that this, together with the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, should prove to be the conference's biggest headache and the chief menace to October 5 deadline set for the completion of the Commission.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY

PARIS, Sept. 13. (Reuter): Dr. Vlado Clementis (Czechoslovakia) told the Hungarian Political and Territorial Committee of the Paris Conference tonight that antisemitism spread in Hungary even after the liberation, and pogroms and other anti-Jewish acts took place under the new democratic regime.

He was speaking on a British amendment to the Hungarian Draft Treaty seeking to insert a clause protecting the rights and property of Jews.

Dr. Clementis did not support the amendment since he said Czechoslovakia believed that the new Hungarian Government would take all necessary measures and thought that special provisions and laws enforced on Hungary from outside were superfluous.

Lord Hood (Britain), who moved the amendment, said that a number of responsible Jewish organisations had expressed deep concern because they did not consider that the draft treaties adequately safeguarded their interests.

The British amendment was adopted by eight votes to three with two abstentions. The countries voting against were Russia, Ukraine and White Russia. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia abstained.

HEARING TO ALBANIA

PARIS, Sept. 14. (Reuter): Albania, who is not a member of the Paris Conference, is to be given a hearing by the Conference on Monday on her claim for return of the gold removed from her territory by Italy.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR BRIBERY

JUBBULPORE, Sept 13, (A. P. I.): A sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 1,000 in default 6 months' further imprisonment was imposed on the assistant station master of Manindragarh Bengal Nagpur Railway, who was caught red handed while accepting bribe from a local merchant for allowing him goods wagons.

In the course of a search, anti-corruption staff recovered several thousand rupees from the accused's premises.

LONDON, Sept. 14, (APA): A proposal for an economic commission for Europe is to go before the United Nations Economic and Social Council. L. Lubin, the United States delegate on the Sub-Commission on Economic Reconstruction of devastated areas, told a press conference last night.

The Sub-Commission proposed that the Commission's tasks should be to co-ordinate, in co-operation with national governments the economic reconstruction of Europe, members of the United Nations being given priority.

American Puzzle For Britain

HENRY WALLACE CREATES DIPLOMATIC FLUTTER

Byrnes Team Upset In Paris: London Retort To Washington

PARIS, September 14. (A.P.A.): Mr. James F. Byrnes, U. S. Secretary of State, today awaited word from President Truman of any change in American policy towards Russia and Great Britain as a result of Secretary of Commerce, Henry Wallace's New York speech, before committing the United States Peace Delegation to a new line.

IT CAME AS THUNDERBOLT

Well-informed circles here said Wallace's Truman-endorsed speech hit the American Peace Conference Delegation like a thunderbolt yesterday, but the representatives had their hands so full with new evidences of disagreement between the East and the West that they were able to do little more than study reports of the speech available in Paris.

Officially there was no comment available from the Delegation, but one American delegate said American foreign policy is set by President Truman, "but the President has not informed us of any change in our policy at the Peace Conference."

Delegation sources indicated that Mr. Byrnes would telephone the President to-day to ask him if he meant to change the policy he had laid down for Mr. Byrnes to follow.

Diplomatic circles seemed puzzled as to how an apparent disagreement within the U S. Government over foreign policy was permitted to come out in the open in a public speech by one member of the Government.

Members of the American Delegation continued to reply that it is entirely up to Washington to straighten it out, as correspondents beseiged Mr. James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, for his attitude towards the foreign policy speech of Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce.

An American spokesman declined to say if Mr. Byrnes had spoken by telephone to President Truman. He expressed his personal opinion that Mr. Byrnes would not comment until the attitude of Washington was clarified.

"Until we know what is happening in Washington, there just isn't anything anybody can say", a Delegation member said.

State Department Disfavours It

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (APA):—United States State Department officials yesterday disavowed any responsibility for Thursday's speech on foreign policy by Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, in which he declared that British Imperialistic policy in the Near East combined with Russian retaliation might lead America to war unless it formulated a clearly defined and realistic foreign policy.

The disavowal pointed to the possibility of a clear-cut split between Mr. Wallace and Mr. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State. The seriousness of such a development, however, may not be measured accurately until Byrnes' personal reactions are known.

Mr. Wallace spoke in New York after President Truman had told a press conferenc he endorsed the speech but considered it in line with Byrnes' policy.

However, diplomats and even State Department officials were convinced that Wallace was calling in effect for a drastic reorientation of policy, including a break with the present close ties with Britain and the recognition of two great spheres of influences in the world—Russian and America.

WALLACE'S SPEECH NOT CLEARED WITH STATE DEPT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. (Reuter): The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. William Clayton at a press conference today said that the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Henry Wallace's foreign policy speech was not cleared with him or, so far as he knew, with anybody in the State Department.

It was still the American foreign policy not to be in favour of spheres of influence. He had received no guidance or instructions regarding any change of American foreign policy and so far as he knew, any pronouncements made by the Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, were still the foreign policy of the United States.

He did not know whether Mr. Wallace had consulted Mr. Byrnes before making his speech and he had received no comment on it from Mr. Byrnes.

He would leave it to President Truman to decide what construction should be placed on the speech.

Wallace Shocks Britain

LONDON, Sept. 14. (Reuter): The speech delivered in New York by Mr. Henry Wallace, the United States Secretary of Commerce, and even more, President Truman's statement to a press conference that he approved the whole of it, has administered an unpleasant shock to British public opinion, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Officially, it has caused a "surprise". And even for the general reader, the impact of the speech was increased by the striking similarity of the phrase used by Mr. Wallace and by yesterday's "Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government.

Mr. Wallace said: "British imperialistic policy in the Near East alone, combined with Russian retaliation would lead the United States straight to a war, unless we have a clearly defined and realistic policy of our own."

The "Izvestia" said: "Mr. Bevin is continuing the imperialistic struggle against Russia and in so doing he maintains all the British traditions."

PROVOCATIVE FACT.

Suggestions that Mr. Wallace meant only that the very existence of the British Empire built up in the past generations is itself a provocative fact for the Soviet Union do not hold water, since he specifically said: "Their current politics may eventually lead to war".

But if many peoples reaction was one of regret that Mr. Wallace should have decided that Britain was primarily responsible for the existing friction with the Soviet Union, on second thoughts, observers here are wondering whether it heralds a swing round in the United States foreign policy.

President Truman is reported to have said that the speech indicated no departure from the policy pursued by Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State and that it indeed followed the same lines.

HARD TO SUSTAIN

But this is hard to sustain, under the guidance of Mr. Byrnes, United States recently issued a note to Poland urging that elections should be held under free and democratic conditions, which the Polish Embassy in Washington characterised as interference with Polish domestic affairs. The United States has also so far refused to recognise the Government of Bulgaria for reasons connected with the internal policy of the Bulgarian Government.

Observers in London find it hard to square these facts with the contention of Mr. Wallace that Western Powers must accept the fact that Soviet influence is supreme in East-European politics. Nor his condemnation of the "get tough with Russia" policy easily reconciled with the very critical tone which Mr. Byrnes adopted with M. Viacheslaw Molotov in the early phase of the Paris Conference.

ELECTION SPEECH!

Admittedly, Mr. Wallace's statement was an election speech and as such is considered by competent critics here to be designed to carve out a Democratt Foreign Policy distinct from that sponsored by the Republicans. But again, how does that square with Mr. Byrne's decision, which now dates from the United Nations General Assembly in London last winter, to ravel to international functions with the leading Republican Senator, Arthur Vandenberg, by his side? After the United Nations, Mr. Vandenberg accompanied Mr. Byrnes to pre-conference meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris where he is now at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Byrnes' decision to associate Mr. Vandenberg with his conduct of

(Continued on Page 16)

Emir Feisal of Iraq and other Arab delegates to the Palestine Conference in London.

PANIC SPREADS FOLLOWING "GUN-MEN'S" ADVENTURE

Home Minister Confers With Police Chief: Set-Back In City Situation

BOMBAY: September 14. (A.P.I.): Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, who arrived here this evening from Poona held a conference with the Commissioner of Police to study the riot situation. He is having another conference with the Police Commissioner tomorrow.

TENSION SPREADS OVER WIDE AREA

"As a direct sequel to gun-men's indiscriminate shooting this morning, tension has spread over a wide area of the city", says a Press Note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay Government, to-night.

The Press Note adds: "The police have, therefore, taken special precautions to maintain peace particularly in the industrial northern area of Bombay to-morrow. No cases of stabbing have, however, been reported since six o'clock this evening, but two minor cases of arson occurred after that hour. The casualties to-day resulting from the firing and stabbing are 7 dead and 35 injured.

The total casualties for the fortnight ending to-night are 257 dead and 781 injured. The arrests in these two weeks were number 2,903."

CASES OF STABBING

"Gun-men accounted for five dead and 25 wounded by bullets, while the men with the knife who reared their heads again in the city to-day caused one death and injuries to twelve persons.

The firing incident and the sudden spurt in the activities of the men with the knives have given a definite setback to the slowly improving general situation in Bombay.

Cases of stabbing brought the total to ten up to 4 p.m. One of the persons stabbed succumbed to the injuries.

"GUN-MEN" IN RUNNING CAR

Four persons were killed and eighteen others sustained bullet-wounds as a result of the shooting in the Kalbadevi area by some unknown persons occupying a taxi cab.

The taxi, according to the police, carried four occupants, carrying fire arms and came from the north and drove in a southerly direction. According to one report, the taxi halted in front of a bank building and one of the occupants jumped out, surveyed all round and opened fire, killing an employee of a bank on the spot. He then fired several shots and drove off in the confusion that ensued.

While speeding away, the occupants of the taxi continued to fire at random, causing great panic and confusion all along the road. Many persons were taken unawares.

Shops in the locality closed in panic and traffic suspended. Telephones rang frantically from the disturbed area to

(Continued on Page 16)

JAWAHAR INTERVENES

Burma Govt. Drops Case Against Manilal Doshi And Others

RANGOON, September 14, (A.P.I.): On representations made by Pandit Nehru, the Burma Government have withdrawn the cases against Mr. Manilal Doshi former Officer of the Azad Hind Government and five members of the Netaj Fund Committee who were being tried on charges of alleged dacoity and extortion during Japanese occupation of Burma. These cases araused great public interest and the Congress President recently duputed Mr. Sarat Bose to Burma where he made representations to the Home Member. Mr. Doshi is leaving for Bombay shortly.

Nehru And Sardar See Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening and had a prolonged talk with him.

JAWAHAR WILLED IT SO!

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14, (A.P.I.): A number of letters have been received by Government attributing discourtesy to All-India Radio in announcing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before his broadcast on Saturday September 7 without any title such as "Pandit" "the hon'able" or "Mr." the method of announcement was adopted at Pandit Nehru's own request says a press not.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, Sept. 14

Previous Closing	36.48
Today's Opening	36.40
Difference	+28
Today's Closing	36.76
Diffrence	+28.

STOP PRESS

TRUMAN'S BOMBSHELL!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuter): President Truman at a press Conference today, withdrew his approval of the Secretary of Commerce Mr. Henry Wallace's speech on Tuesday. Mr. Wallace had called for a break with "British Imperialism' and a softer policy towards Russia.

President Truman, today said he approved only of Mr. Wallace's right to deliver the speech.

Smuts Climbs Down?

SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE TO BE SETTLED 'OUT OF U.N.O.'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (U.P.I.): The Interim Central Government in India is reported to have been advised by its Representative at the Pais Peace Conference to send as influential a delegation as possible to plead most vigorously India's case when the South African Indian issue comes up before the UNO Conference, which meets on October 23.

According to the same source, learns the "United Press of India" special representative, in view of the strong public opinon created all over the world in favour of the stand taken by the South African Indians, Field Marshal Smuts is now disposed, presumably due to the pressure from the British authorities at "home", to settle the South African issue "out of court."

Smuts To Spend Week-End With Royalty

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuter): Field-Marshal Smuts, South African Prime Minister, left Paris by air to-day for Balmoral Castle, Scotland, to spend the week-end with the King and Queen.

He will discuss with them the arrangements for the forthcoming Royal Tour of South Africa.

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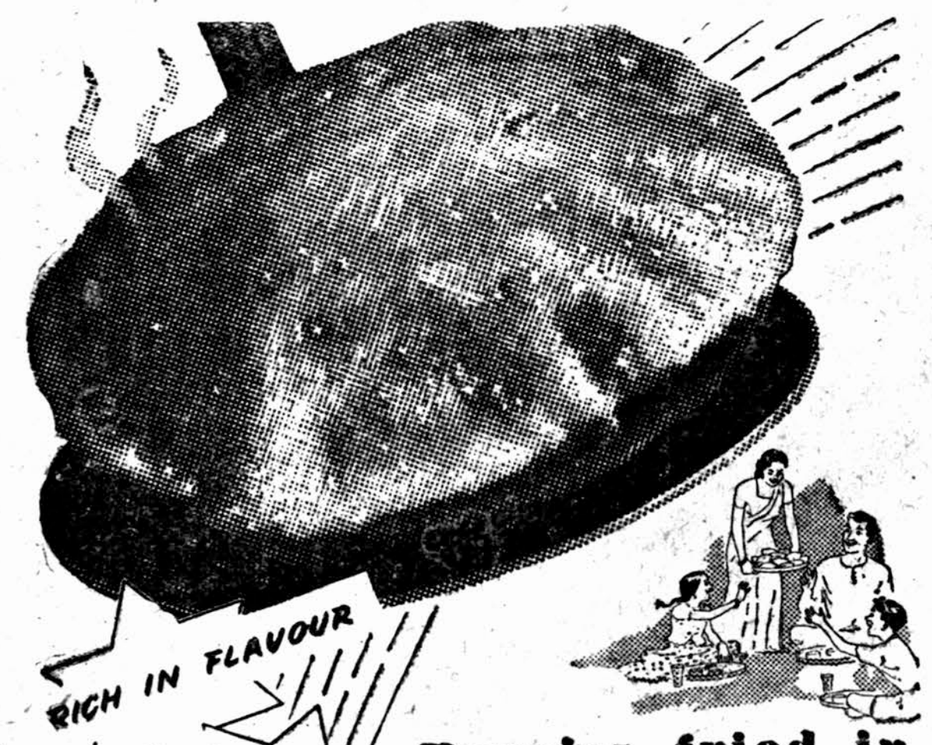

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Mr. Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was an exile abroad for more than forty years. He is an arch-revoutionary and was once right-hand man of Mr. V. D. Savarkar. During the first World War, he was the brain behind the Indian Revolutionary Committee in Berlin. He has been hounded out from country to country and Germany had given him asylum till the advent of Hitler regime and lived with false passport under the name of A. Husain. Before the war he was heard to be eking out his living in Moscow. Sometime ago it was reported that he had died. But the report was not confirmed.

This is the only picture available, taken by Mr. K. S. Hirlekar in 1927 at the time of the Anti-Imperialist Congress held in Brussels, who as a special Correspondent reported its proceedings to the "Bombay Chronicle". The Interim Government, it is expected, will withdraw the restrictions against him and other patriotic sons of India and then make them return to their country, as they promptly did in the case of Subhas Chandra Bose. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who attended this Congress as India's representative, knows Chattopadhyaya well as he was responsible for his visit to Moscow.

GIRL WRITES BACKWARDS, NORMALLY AT SAME SPEED

SYDNEY, (Reuter): A fifteen-year-old Sydney school girl has discovered she can do mirror writing with her left hand and at the same write normally with her right.

She is Valerie Bennett, a fourth-year student at Hornsby High School.

She said: "A few weeks ago I read about an English school girl who wrote backwards."

'On August 24 I tried it and found it very easy.

"Then I found I could write both ways simultaneously at normal speed.

'I used to be left handed, but learned to with my right hand when I went to school."

A Sydney psychologist (Mr. H. E. L. Townsend) said he had not seen or heard of anybody who could write mirror writing and normal writing simultaneously.

"I daresay it could be done after a lot of practice, but I have never heard of anyone writing both ways simultaneously," said Mr. Townsend.

Camps For Immigrant Workers

CANBERRA (Reuter).—Former Air Force camps at Canberra are to be used for 800 of the first batch of 1,000 building tradesmen coming to Australia from Britain, it was announced by the Minister for Immigration, Mr. Calwell, who added that the men would have nothing to complain about.

They would probably leave in November or January and immediately they arrived would begin work under the Department of Works and Housing.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13, (API): The proposed Rs. ten and a half crore project for establishing a fertilizer factory at Sindhri in Bihar, which is expected to produce 3,50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a year, is now well under way, says a press note.

PLEA TO TRANSFER CASE TO LAHORE

Hearing In Shafaat Stabbing Trial Opens

SIMLA, Sept. 14 (API): Hearing commenced to-day before Sardar Bahadur Sardar Utam Singh, Additional District Magistrate, Simla, of the case in connection with the assault on Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Member for Education and Health in the Interim Government, on the night of August 24 last. Three accused namely, Abdul Aziz, Mohammed Sadiq (Number One) and Mohammed Sadiq (Number Two), a clerk in Labour Department, Government of India, faced the Court wearing black sherwanis, white salwars and Jinnah caps.

All approaches to the District Court were guarded by the police.

Opening the case Crown Counsel, Dewan Harbanslal, charged the accused with attempt to murder, grievous hurt and injury with a sharp weapon.

Briefly, he said, the victim, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, was attacked by two accused, Abdul Aziz and Mohammed Sadiq (Number One), at about 8 p.m. after it was announced in an earlier broadcast that Sir Shafaat had been included in the Interim Government. An impression gained ground that Sir Shafaat, who was formerly a Muslim Leaguer, had deserted the League and this feeling caused resentment. A blood-stained coat was recovered the same night from the house of the accused, Abdul Aziz, following a search. Counsel said that there were six or seven witnesses who saw the accused in the neighbourhood of Sir Shafaat's bungalow just before the occurrence.

Immediately after the Court summoned the first prosecution witness, all the three accused said in chorus that they had been shown to the witness by the police earlier. Accused Mohammed Sadiq (Number Two) a clerk in the Labour Department, thereupon, requested the Court for the adjournment of the case as he intended to move the Lahore High Court for the transfer of the case. The Court granted the request and adjourned further hearing till September 27.

Khwaja Nazir Ahmed and Khan Abdul Aziz Khan of Lahore assisted by Maulvi Ali Naqi and Mohammed Akbar Khan defended the accused.

"ELIZABETH ZAMBA"

Dance Named After Princess

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuter): Princess Elizabeth may be entertained in South Africa next year by watching a new dance prepared for her by a Johannesburg dancing teacher—the 'Elizabeth Zamba'.

The dancing teacher has sent photographs and instructions of the dance to the Princess and has received a letter from a lady-in-waiting expressing thanks on behalf of the Princess.

The letter added that the Princess would be glad to see the dance if the opportunity arose during the Royal visit to South Africa

ALEXANDER NEVER WALKED OUT

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuter): When he arrived in London by air to-day from Paris, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and acting head of the British Delegation to the Paris Conference, contradicted the report that he had "walked out" during debate by the Military Commission yesterday.

"It is quite untrue to say that I walked out", he said. "I was called away to keep an appointment and left the debate in the ordinary way.'

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu : Bhadrapad Vad 4, 2002
Muslim : Savval 18, 1365
Parsi : Fervardin 12, 1316
Sunrise 6-26 a.m ,Sunset 6-42 p.m.
Hightide : 02-11, 14-11
Lowtide : 08-00, 20-19

Today's Engagements

MADHYANDIN BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY : Annual general meeting at 4-0 p.m. today at 67 Stone Lodge, Dadar.

BOMBAY INSURANCE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION : Executive's urgent meeting at Congress House, at 10-00 a.m today.

MAZDAZNAN : Celebration of Mother Gloria's Birthday at 8 a.m at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road. Hambandagi songs, various speakers will speak on the services of Mother Gloria.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES : Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Hall, Khar, at 9 a.m. today. He will also conduct a class on "Gospel of Srirumakrishna at 6 p.m. today.

POSTAL NOTICE: Falkland Road and Vadgadi town sub-post offices which remained closed due to disturbances will be reopened with effect from the 16th September 1946 and work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: 91st birthday celebration of Guru Narayan Paramahamsa at 2 p.m. today at Sir Jiwanji Modi Memorial Hall (Opp. R.I.N. Dockyard) Mrs Arjunan will entertain the audience with her devotional songs on Gurudev. Haridas Bengare Narayan will perform "Kirtana".

S I. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL EX. STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION : The above Association is celebrating the death anniversary of the great revolutionary poet and patriot "Sree Subramania Bharathi" today in the S.I.E.S. High School Hall at 4-30 p.m.

FAREWELL TO MR. J J. ANJARIA: Under the auspices of Literary unions of suburbs a public meeting will be held at 5 p.m. today at Bhagini Samaj Hall, to congratulate Prof. J. J. Anjaria on his appointment as representative of India on the Research Board of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. M. Popatlal G. Shah to preside.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA. DA PIEDADE, MAZAGON : Feast of Patronese N Sra. da Piedade today Solemn High Mass, Sermon, Procession and Benediction. 9 a.m. Gloria Church Byculla After the High Mass, 75th Annual General Meeting in the Antonio de Souza High School Hall, His Lordship Rt. Rev. V Gracias, Auxiliary to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, presiding.

TEXTILE NOTIFICATION : The Textile Commissioner in a Press Note desires to warn all those buyers to whom delivery orders have been issued by his office upto September 13 1946, for purchases of cloth from the Bombay quotaholders, that if purchases are not completed within the next seven days, namely, September 21, these delivery orders will be cancelled and the buyers' names reported to the Provincial Governments to remove them from the list of their buyers.

A.-I. C. C. Bye-Election From Bombay

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in a Press Note notify.

A vacancy has been caused on the All-India Congress Committee owing to the resignation of Mr. Yusuf Meherally. This vacancy will be filled by a fresh election by the Congress delegates from the City of Bombay.

Nominations of candidates for this vacancy on the prescribed form will be received at the Congress House upto 5 p. m. on Tuesday Sept. 17.

In case of a contest poll will take place on Wednesday, September 18, from 2 to 4 p. m. two hours continuously at the Congress House.

The method of Voting is "The Proportional Representation by a single Transferable Vote."

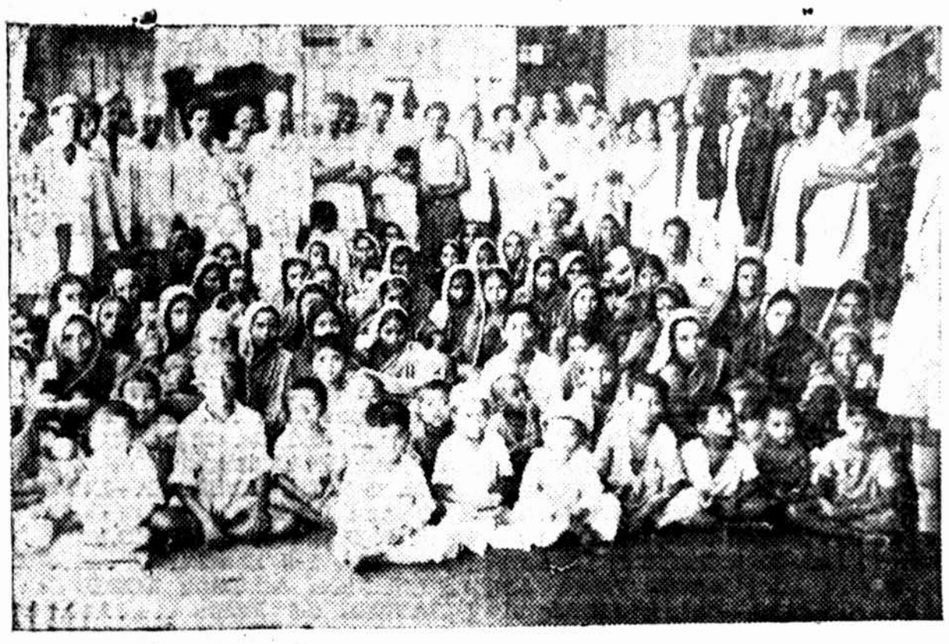
Military Accounts Union Officials See Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13, (U.P.I.): A deputation of All-India Federation of the Military Accounts Union waited on Gandhiji and requested him to intervene in the dispute between the Military Accounts Department and the employees.

It is understood that Gandhiji gave a patient hearing to the deputation and asked for papers relating to the dispute.

An emergent meeting of the Council of Action of the Federation will be held at Muttra on September 15 to consider the siuation created by the dismissal or suspension of number of employees after the strike was called off and to chalk out future course of action.

It is alleged that about 500 employees were either dismissed or suspended pending discharge by the Department after the strike was called off. The deputation of the Federation also waited on Pandit Nehru and appraised him with the situation. Pandit Nehru, it is learnt expressed sympathy with the employees.



Women, men and children from disturbed areas, taking shelter in Arya Samaj Dal, Fort.

TEMPERS FRAY IN ASSEMBLY ON "GOONDA" BILL

Kher Defends Officialdom Against Leaguer's Rash Charges

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA COUNCIL HALL, Sept. 14: Tempers frayed and angry exchanges made as the debate on the first reading of the bill to amend the District Police Act proceeded with unhurrying pace when the Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed its sitting today. Long speeches denouncing the bill in strong terms were the order of the day.

Things reached ahead when Mr. S. M. Hasan (League) started to make wholesale allegations against the Congress and the Police. He began by asserting that the present Government was not a democratic Government because there were two nations in the province. Whe ne expatiated on this familiar theme the Premer Mr. B. G. Kher, asked: "Is the Honourable Member an alien in this house?

Mr. Kher went on to make an appeal to the Opposition to stick to the provisions of the bill and not make it an occasion for political propaganda.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Hasan went ahead with his allegations. Among other things he said that in Bombay during the recent riots a clique had been formed by responsible officers of the Congress and heads of the Police Department to oppress the Muslims. All these days the Police served their White masters. Now they were out to serve their white capped masters.

At this stage Mr. Kher intervened again to protest against this wholesale condemnation of officialdom.

Mr. Hasan, still unperturbed, went on to say that the Government had issued a circular to local officials to consult and be guided by local Congressmen.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Member, stood up and angrily retorted: "It is a lie"

Mr. M. U. Rajab asked if it were a parliamentary expression.

The Speaker, Mr. K. S. Firodia, while holding that it was parliamentary "under the circumstances" asked members not to make rash statements unless they had some evidence or reasonable grounds for behaving thus. Later, however Mr. Morarji Desai admitted that the word "lie" was unparliamentary under the rules and said he would substitute it with the word "untruth."

Earlier, Mr. B. M. Gupte, (Poona), placing the bill in its proper perspective stated that up to a point the Congress benches shared the viewpoint of the opposition.

But the only justification was the compelling necessity of the prevailing conditions. The Congress was not happy to enact a law which, although it was not the same, closely resembled what it had denounced. It was not true to say that the bill was a re-enactment of the Defence of India Rules. The bill was modelled more after the Criminal Procedure Code than Section 26 or 129 of the D.I.R. One fundamental difference was that this bill, unlike the D.I.R., did not completely bar recourse to judicial courts not to speak of an appeal to the Provincial Government.

He assured the Opposition that there was no question of suppression of cvil liberties. The bill was meant only for the goondas and there were sufficient safeguards in it to satisfy any reasonable man. He agreed that the bill could not stop communal riots but it would help to mitigate their scope and intensity.

Mr. B. B. Chakranarayan, criticising the provision relating to internment outside the province, asked if it was neighbourly charity to transper to other shoulder what they could not themselves bear.

Liaquat Ali's Rejoinder To Bombay Govt.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (A.P.I.): The appointment of "an impartial and independent commission ommanding public confidence" to investigate into the disturbances and the manner in which the police have behaved" is suggested by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary, All-India Muslim League in a statement to the press.

The statement says :

The Bombay Government, I notice, carefully avoid any reference to concrete instances and merely indulge in generalisations. I have in my possession information given to me by unimpeachable sources to justify the charges levelled against the Bombay ministry and its police, and no amount of whitewashing by the ministry can convince us.

"I repeat that an impartial and independent commission commanding public confidence must be set up forthwith to investigate into the disturbances and the manner in which the police have behaved.

DISABILITIES OF HARIJANS

Bombay Bill To Prevent Iniquities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bill to provide for the removal of certain social disabilities of Harijans has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

The Government has already taken executive action to allow Harijans equal rights of enjoyment of public amenities, of access to public roads and institutions and of using public conveyances says the statement of objects and reasons The object of the bill is to penalise anyone preventing any Harijan from exercising those rights on the ground that he is a Harijan

The bill also provides that customs or usages imposing civil disabilities under, which the Harijans are at present suffering, shall in no circumstances be recognised by courts or by any local authority.

The term "Hindu" is described in the bill to include "a Buddhist, Sikh, Jain, a follower of Arya or Brahma Samaj or a convert to Hinduism."

Thana Peasants' Primary Education Committee

In a meeting held recently at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay, a Committee called the Peasants' Primary Education Committee, Thana, was formed having for its aims and objects the promotion of primary education and literary in the rural areas of the district of Thana. The Committee proposes to establish a network of primary schools, particularly in those isolated villages situated in the partially excluded areas of the district of Thana. The following gentlemen are included in the Committee: Mr N M Joshi, M L A Central (President), Prof P A Wadia (Vice-Presidents), Mr C M Trivedi (Secretary).

World's Greatest Cricket Story

Secrets Of Big Cricket By Walter Hammond

Captain of England, and of Gloucestershire Hammond is the biggest Test scorer in the world. He has also taken nearly 100 Test Wickets and over 100 Test catches. On each of his three visits to Australia, he as top of the batting averages. In post-war cricket, he captained the Victory Test series, and his last score last season was a century against the Australians. He has been in every big cricket thrill since 1920, and now, for the first time, tells his story of cricket behind the scenes. The "Bombay Chronicle" will publish next week a series of these articles. The first article will be published on Monday 16th instant. In this article Hammond will tell the dramatic story of his ill-fated efforts to get into big cricket and how he was suspended by the M. C. C.

Chief Agents for Bombay:—
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CAWNPORE.

JAIL REFORMS IN BOMBAY

Committee Appointed To Suggest Improvement

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Committee to consider the question of improvement of the jail administration and to suggest sutable reforms. The Committee consists of: (1) The Honourable Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council, (Chairman), (2) Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. (Central), (3) Mr. R. B. Ghorpade, M.L.A., (4) Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.L.A. (Central), (5) Miss Indumati C. Sheth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable the Prime Minister and (6) the Inspector General of Prisons, Province of Bombay (Secretary).

The Government considers that the reformation of the prisoner is of paramount importance in jail administration and is of opinion that the existing provisions, laws and rules in respect of prisoners should be revsed so as to achieve the object in the best manner.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE FOR KARNATAK

Site To Be Chosen At Arbhavi Or Bhagalkot Or Dharwar

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Saturday.

The question of the location of the College of Agriculture in the Karnatak is engaging the attention of Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister of Agriculture, Government of Bombay. He has himself visited all the proposed sites and a number of delegations on behalf of local citizens and municipalities have met him and urged their claims.

The choice now lies between Arbhavi in the Belgaum District, where there is already a Government agricultural farm, Bagalkot and Dharwar. If the College is located at Arbhavi, I learn that a local landowner is willing to make a gift of 900 acres of land for the College. But Arbhavi is lacking in communication facilities and also urban amenities. While Bagalkot has adequate water supply, it is urged against it that there is only black cotton soil available there, and the College would need a wider variety of soil for its farms. While Dharwar has representative soils, water supply is a weak spot with it. Although the Municipality has passed a resolution and the local people have assured water supply for a hundred acres, the position is likely to be difficult till such time as certain post-war projects are executed.

I understand that a final decision on this question will shortly be made by Government.

SUBSIDY SCHEME DOES IT!

273 Wells Irrigate 600 Acres Of Fallow Land

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA, Saturday.

Seventy-seven pucca new wells have been dug and 196 wells out of use have been brought to use either by repairs or by excavation of filled-up wells in the aborigines tracts of the Dohad and Jhalod talukas of the Panch Mahals District, during the last year or so. As a result of this 500 to 600 acres of land have been brought under irrigation.

This is the result of a special scheme of subsidising well irrigation adopted by the Government of Bombay and carried out in these tracts by the support and co-operation of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad. The Government's scheme, as adapted to these two talukas, was that it would give a subsidy of Rs. 300 if an agriculturist dug a well and brought three acres of land under food grain cultivation. He was to get a lesser amount for excavating old wells or digging a kutcha one. The whole scheme was in charge of the Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Province.

Considering that the Bhils and Patellas, aborigines living in the Dohad and Jhalod talukas, were too backward to take advantage of this offer in the proper way, the Bhil Seva Mandal put up a scheme, whereby it selected and recommended individuals for the grant, gave them guidance and advanced materials, arranged for payment of the subsidy by instalments and recovered what was due to it for the material advanced by it. Its field workers and propagandists cooperated with the supervisory staff of the Agricultural Engineer's Department to make the scheme a success. The result is that 273 wells spread over 46 villages have become available for irrigation in about one year's time.

(SEE PAGE 11)

Lord Wavell And Jowdat Al Iraq Deadheat In Governor's Cup

Her Majesty And Push On Trounce Oppositions

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 14

In bright sunshine the Governor's Cup Day was to-day decided in the midst of a remarkably large gathering at Poona, but unfortunately for the punters the day was sorely disappointing with most of the firm favourites failing in their events. The Governor's Cup race ended in a dead-heat between the fancied Lord Wavell and Jowdat al Iraq, a rank outsider. Evans, the rider of Lord Wavell, raised a frivolous objection against Jowdat al Iraq, but it was quickly overruled by the Stewards.

There was another dead-heat earlier in the day in the Scond Division of the Dehu Plate, between Carrots and Ginger Girl, and both of them were hardly considered to win.

In the Gimcrack Stakes the wonder filly, Her Majesty, finished 3/4 lengths only in front of the fast finishing Zam Zam, but if Evans, the rider of the famous fflly, had desired he could have had easily recorded a distance margin. Evans was the day's successful jockey, who completed the hat-trick judiciously.

Good luck was in store for the Maharaja of Gwalior. The large establishment contrary to expectations draw blank and created havoc with their big armies of followers.

28 punters cashed the treble pool event, and each one collected Rs. 1,453.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE Division II —Distance 1 mile.
M/s. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's STARS AND STRIPES 8-13 Nassiruddin 1
Mrs. Habib I Rahimtoola's GOLD DUST 8-3 Sumersingh 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-12 Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's USHA 9-2 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Generalissimo, Philosan.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Favourite: Gipsy Moon
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 21. Rs. 26 and Rs. 18.

THE DEHU PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs A J Wadia and C J Shah's SWEET BEE 8-11 Nassiruddin .. 1
Mr A Fatah's NAWABKHAN 8-0 Purtoosingh 2
Major A Svamvur's CATCH ME 8-6 Hanumansingh 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 9-4 Fahad 4
Not run: Ginger Lady.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Tnme: 1 minute 30 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 455. Places Rs 124. Rs. 54 and Rs. 77
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE DEHU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' CARROTS 8-4 H Singh 1
Messrs J D Banatwalla and D N Khambata's GINGER GIRL 9-3 McQuade 1*
Messrs. Govindji L Jobanputra and Aziz Gafur Kaasi's PRESIDENT 8-5 Shanker P 3
Mr Chandulal J Shah's MASTANI 8-10 Nasiruddin 4
*Dead-heat.
Not run: Chandramohan II, King's Cup, Look Out and Guardstone.
Won by: Dead-heat, 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 142 and Rs. 128. Places Rs. 64 Rs. 80 and Rs. 88.
Trainers: Owner and Major K P Jadhav.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mrs. Justice's HAUT TON 9-3 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALLJAH 8-12 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Idar's SAVOYARD 7-9 Raffaele 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's GOLDEN SON 9-7 Chavan 4
Not run: Repartee.
Won by: 3 lengths, Short head, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 8 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12
Trainer: J E Malone

THE GIMCRACK STAKES (1946).—Distance 1 mile.
Mr A C Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 9-4 Evans 1
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 8-11 Jones 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL CONSORT 8-8 P Khade 3
Maharaja of Kashmir's FULL HOUSE 8-11 Chavan 4
Not run: Good Idea, Rajhans and Gipsy Gem.
Won by: 3/4 length, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18
Trainer: W Buckley.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.
Mr K K Permanand's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 7-9 Shanker P 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's LORD WAVELL 9-6 Evans 1*
Mr Chandulal J Shah's SUKAB RAMZI 7-13 Raffaele 3
Mr Naji Nessim Cohen's BADIR ZAINA 8-0 P Khade 4
*Dead-heat.
Not run: Khalaf Dalsha, A al Shabab.
Won by: Dead-heat, 3 lengths, Head
Time: 3 minutes 7 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71 and Rs. 23 Places Rs. 35, Rs. 22 and Rs. 31
Trainers: Syed Fatah and W Buckley.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE. Division I. Distance 1 mile.
Mr Chandra Mohan's KANTA 8-4 Kasbekar 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's RAO BAHADUR 8-9 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's DEV KUMAR 8-11 P Khade 3
Messrs F J and Jal J Guzdar's LADY PRIMROSE 8-8 Jones .. 4
Not run: Royal Dancer, His Majesty and The Judge.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 186. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13
Trainer: V V Powar

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs Shah and Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 7-9 Mullsingh 1
Mr B R Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-4 W T Evans 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8-11 Lallu 3
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-4 Shanker P 4
Not run: Prince Saleem and Little Caeser.
Won by: 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 26.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE DEHU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs. Rosenthal and Travers' GIPSY GEM 9-0 R H Jones .. 1
Mr M D Petit's BEAU NASH 9-2 W T Evans 2
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BHISHMA 8-11 J E West 3
Mr Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 8-7 A W Brace 4
Not run: Dashera and Merry Mark.
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time. 1 minute 30 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 38
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

DAILY TREBLE WINNERS:
Twenty-eight punters correctly solved daily treble, each one getting Rs. 1,453.

Naidu Hurries Homeward

KARACHI, Sept. 14, (A.P.I.): C. S. Naidu member of the Indian cricket team that toured England arrived in Karachi late last night. He will be leaving for Indore tonight.

Wazir Ali Jubilee Cricket

BANGALORE, Sept. 14, (A.P.I.): All India players have been invited to visit Bangalore to play in the "Wazir Ali Jubilee Cricket Match" organised by the Indian Gymkhana cricket Club Bangalore.

Those expcted to participate are Wazir Ali Kishenchand J. K. Irani, Amir Elahi, H. R. Adhikari, Anwar Hussein, Rangankar, Gulam Ahmed, Albara, Rege and Ramsingh. The match is expectd to be held by the end of this month. Proceeds of this match will be presented to Wazir Ali in appreciation of his contribution to cricket.

Wazir Ali To Captain Mysore XI To Ceylon

Mr. Wazir Ali will skipper the Mysore Cricket Team visiting Ceylon during Dasara. The team sponsored by the Bangalore Indian Gymkhana Cricket Club will play four matches there. Mr. B. Frank will be the Vice-Captain.

Committe Of Action

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14. (A.P.I.): The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League met again this evening. It lasted an hour and a half.

OUTLOOK STILL DIM IN INDIA

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (APA): The "New York Times" said editorially today that the outlook for India was still dim.

The paper declared that the installation of the first All-Indian Government was "a milestone on the road to freedom", but that "the dark clouds under which Pandit Nehru's Council assembled remain as dark as ever."

"The path ahead," the "Times" said, "lies hidden in the mists of the future. The mere fact that warring factions have learned no lesson of peace and forbearance in Calcutta is ominous."

The editorial referred to Mr. Jinnah as a "reckless leader," and said the Muslim League black flag "waves as an incitement to riot."

Pakistan is not a workable plan but a dream of political inexperience," the "Times" continued. If it was established "India will fall apart."

Fratricidal strife was undermining Mr. Jinnah's prestige, said the "Times", adding in conclusion: "Much depends on Pandit Nehru's tact and how far the spirit of conciliation animates his advisers. Britain has removed the last roadblock. India has a chance of freedom now. It is up to her people to prove that they have earned and can maintain it."

ALBANIAN-GREEK DISPUTE

PARIS, Sept. 14, (APA). The Albanian-Greek drama was spotlighted by yesterday's split in the Bulgarian Committee meeting, which Chairman K. V. Kisselev of Byelorussia, adjourned and left with other Slav delegates when Britain, America and Australia insisted on discussing Greek demands for a strategic Bulgarian frontier, that he had ruled out of order.

It was still to be decided whether Greece's motion—to send her demands to the military commission—would be referred as M. Kisselev announced, to an Emergency Council of the Conference's presiding countries.

The stay-behinds at the Bulgarian Committee meeting, which continued under New Zealand chairmanship and heard M. Kisselev denounced were in a diehard mood.

Summoned at the same time as the military Commission were the Balkan, Finland Economic Committee and the Trieste Sub-Committee dealing with an Australian contention that the Russian-sponsored "Big Four" veto power in the United Nations Security Counter Trieste.

ALEXANDER-ATTLEE TALKS

LONDON, Sept. 14, (Reuter): Mr. A. V. Alexander First Lord of the Admiralty, who arrived in London today from Paris, is expected to see the Prime Minister and Mr. Ernest Bevin during the week-end.

Informed quarters here believe that he will report on the latest developments at the Paris Conference, particularly on the questions of Trieste and Greek Frontiers.

NO VICTIMISATION OF STRIKERS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14, (API). A press communique says: As it appears that the strike on the South Indian Railway is likely to be called off, the Government wish to remove any misapprehension which may exist in the mind of the railwaymen concerned regarding victimization of those who took part in it.

The Railway Board have from time to time made it clear that they will in no circumstance countenance any victimisation. They also wish to make it clear that legitimate grievances properly put forward will be redressed, after the men have returned to duty and the normal working of the railway is resumed.'

Filipino Revolutionary Leader On Trial

MANILA, (Reuter).

General Emilio Aguinaldo, head of the Philippine revolutionary veterans who fought the Americans in 1898, has filed a bond of dol. 5,000 with the People's Court for his provisional liberty pending trial of the treason case against him.

He posted bond following request from the court which discovered only recently that he had been enjoying liberty without bail

Aguinaldo is alleged to have co-operated with the Japanese during the occupation.

He was to have been arraigned before the Court sometime ago but his lawyer and son-in-law, Jose P. Melencio, secured a postponement and filed a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the Republic of the Philippines cannot prosecute people charged with having committed treasonous acts against the Philippine Commonwealth government and the government of the United States.

However, this motion has been denied by the court and the famed general may be arraigned sometime this month.

Mahatma To Stay Longer

Cabinet To Meet Him Every Sunday

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14, (U.P.I.): The United Press of India learns that members of the Interim Cabinet will assemble in Gandhiji's camp on Sunday afternoon to informally report to Gandhiji the work done by them since the assumption of charge. In this connection it is gathered that similar weekly review of the Interim Cabinet's activities would be made every Sunday during the period of Gandhiji's stay in Delhi.

The United Press of India special representative learns from informed Congress circles that Delhi is likely to be Gandhiji's headquarters for some months to come, as his advice and guidance would be necessary in connection with many problems of administration that may crop up.

Gandhiji To Inaugurate Inter-Asian Conference?

The United Press of India is informed that Mahatma Gandhi is going to be approached on behalf of the Organising Committee of the Inter-Asian Relations Conference of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the Chairman, to inaugurate the forthcoming Inter-Asian Relations Conference, which is proposed to be held in New Delhi between February 15 and March 31 next.

Rajaji Sees Mahatma

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Minister for Industries and Supply in the Interim Cabinet, called on Mahatma Gandhi last night and had over an hour's talk with him.

WAVELL-JINNAH TALKS ON TUESDAY

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (UPI): The United Press of India learns that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, will be present at the Jinnah-Wavell meeting.

According to the present programme Mr. Jinnah is reaching Delhi on Monday next and the meeting between the League President and the Viceroy is likely to take place on Tuesday

A.-I. C. C. By-Election

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:

A vacancy has been caused on the A.I.C.C. owing to the resignation of Mr. Yusuf Meherally This vacancy will be filled by a fresh eection by the Congress delegates from the city of Bombay. Nomination of candidates for this vacancy under the prescribed from will be received at the Congress House upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, September 17. In case of contest, polling will take place on Wednesday, September 18, from 2 to 4 p.m., two hours continuously at the Congress House. The method of voting is the proportinal representation by an single transferrable vote

UNIVERSITY FOR MALAYA

SINGAPORE, (Reuter): The suggestion that a University College should be created in Malaya as the first step towards the establishment of a University of Malaya has been viewed favourably by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. George Hall

Announcing this, educational authorities in Singapore reported also the arrival of Dr. R. Priestley, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University, who is to examine plans for higher education in Malaya, and to advise the Governor-General and the Governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore.

Dr. Priestley's mission arises out of the Asquith Commission's report, and its recommendation that each area of the Colonial Empire should have its own University as "an inescapable corollary of any policy which aims at the achievement of colonials self-government."

Existing institutions of higher education in Malaya and Singapore include Raffles College, the College of Medicine, the Technical College at Kuala Lumpur, the Schools of Agriculture and Forestry, the Sultan Idris College and the Malay Women Teachers' Training College.

"Terrible Exaggeration"

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuter): A quotation from the Indian weekly paper in Natal 'Indian Opinion' founded by Mahatma Gandhi, concerning in the South African Land Tenure Act is described by the Superintendent of the Anglican Indian Mission in South Africa Bishop C. Ferguson-davie as "terrible" exaggeration", in a letter in todays "Manchester Guardian."

REVOLUTION ISN'T FUNNY IN BOLIVIA

By PAUL McMAHON

AFRICA, Chile.—It is common practice among Americans to laugh of Latin America's Revolutions as bits of comic opera. That is oversimplifying and distorting the situation.

There was nothing funny about the funerals in La Paz, Bolivia, over the week-end when victims of the recent unsucecssful revolt were buried. There were six funerals. Some Bolivians claim the death toll was much higher, but six is the Government's announced total.

There was no lilt in the dirges played by the military band as it escorted the soldiers dead to their graves. There was no laughter in the faces of the thousands who walked behind the bodies or viewed the ceremony from curbstones. Many of them had brothers, sons, husbands or friends wounded in the revolt or seized later by the Government and cast into jail

After an unsuccessful revolt in November 1944, 12 widely known Bolivians were seized by the Government and not one has been heard from since Relatives and friends of the scores of political prisoners who have been seized recently know of the Bolivians' record of severity, which sometimes includes torture and death for political prisoners, and they fear for the fate of the newly imprisoned.

They might have felt some relief had they heard of a reported meeting of Government officials and leaders of the dominant political party. "Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionaro." at which it was hotly debated whether to deal severely with those implicated in the revolt. According to reports, the moderates won out. There were some reports that firing squads already had been used, but La Paz is so filled with rumours and it is so difficult to run them down that such reports cannot be substantiated at this time.

The revolt, like so many in Latin America, had considerable advance ballyhoo. Before leaving Peru for Bolivia, I had been warned that trouble was imminent. The first days in La Paz were filled with talk about a possible revolution, but there is so much talk before a revolt actually is attempted in some of these countries that this gossip lulls the Government into a feeling that each fresh rumour is just more talk.

This uprising did not bring out the defection in the ranks of the Carabineros (semi-military police) that apparently had been expected. The rebels, with the aid of a few aviation units and some civilians, quickly lost out.

There is some talk of differences between the Government party and the army, and believers in such a breach say that the Government officials did not give arms to the regular troops until after the revolt was under control because they could not trust them.

Americans in Bolivia are following the report that the Bolivian Government is waiting for the return of Maj. Elias Belmonte Pabon, former chief of the Bolivian Military Mission to Germany and Italy. He is now in Madrid.

Last month his name was entered on the ballot for deputy in each of three districts. With considerable money reportedly behind him, he was elected in each district, although he has been away since before the war. Government leaders see in Belmonte a possible President who could bring their factions more closely together.

American officials have brought to the attention of the Bolivian Government that the United States "Blue Book" of accusations against Argentina charged that Belmonte had exchanged information deterimental to the allied cause with a former Bolivian Senator and vice-President, Dionisio Foianini, through the German Ministry in Buenos Aires during the war.

The Bolivian Government reportedly replied that Belmonte could answer the charges on his return, possibly within two months. Americans point out, however, that as a member of the chamber of deputies, Belmonte would have congressional immunity and would not have to answer for anything.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian people are confused, unhappy and afraid. The Bolivian Government is not popular, especially after the events of recent months, but another attempt at revolution is unlikely for some time. Rebellions don't come as cheap in Latin America as outsiders believe.—NANA.

Braille Micrometers For Blind

(By PAUL WEST)

At present a unique experiment is being carried out in England. If this is a success, the way towards a highly-qualified and well-paid profession will be thrown open to thousands of unfortunate folk who have lost their sight.

The aim of those conducting this experiment is to enable blind persons to use precision-measuring instruments and thus be employed as inspectors of these products in the factories where they are manufactured. Already such blind inspectors are being employed in factories, but the inspection carried out is limited mainly to ascertaining whether a finished product is too large or too small.

Hitherto, the blind person was unable to say how great the error in the process of manufacture was; this, in many cases, was only a very small deviation from the regulation measurement, deviations such as a hundredth or a thousandth of an inch. Inaccuracies, such as these, can only be ascertained with the help of such precision instruments as the micrometer or the Vernier height gauge.

Until now the handling of such instruments by the blind was an impossibility; a natural limit, therefore, was set to their carrying out such a work of inspection. But now a remedy has been found for this difficulty.

Two firms manufacturing precision measuring instruments, in conjunction with the National Institute for the Blind and the Ministry of Labour, have embarked on the experiment of adapting the micrometer as well as the height guage so that these instruments can be used by the blind. The principle involved in setting and reading remains unchanged. Even the ordinary micrometer can be used and all that is needed is to fit the special mechanism to it so that a blind person can read with the aid of his fingers the extremely accurate setting to a thousandth of an inch.

Briefly, this is how this kind of micrometer is constructed. A device consisting of three metal drums fitting closely together is attached to the micrometer. These are fairly large, about 2 inches in diameter. They have marked on them, in the usual Braille characters, the infinitely small scales of the micrometer. That is to say, the scales that are finely engraved on an ordinary micrometer appear as little dots in relief upon the metal drums which can easily be felt by the blind person.

The metal drums, together with the scale in Braille characters, are connected with each other and with the opening of the micrometer by a revolving shaft. It is a matter of common knowledge that there are two scales on a micrometer; one, showing a rotation of one-fortieth of an inch, the other, a rotation of a throusandth of an inch. In accordance with this, the inner metal drum corresponds to the scale giving a rotation of one-fortieth of an inch, the outer drum corresponds to that showing a rotation of a thousandth of an inch.

When the outer drum is set in motion, the inner drum automatically rotates with it by reason of the fact that both have a common axis, the only difference being that it rotates much more slowly. If the outer drum has revolved once and, by so doing, opened the micrometer one-fortieth of an inch the next dot in relief on the inner drum will thus be reached.

The third metal drum is sandwiched in between the other two; it is immovable and has but one gradation marked on it—the zero-mark. Starting from this zero-point, the blind person will be able to guage with his fingers and thus "nead" all variations on both the other drums. If the zero-point of all three drums are in line one with another, the micrometer is then closed.

Let us suppose that the inspector has to determine whether a piece of metal used for making precision-instruments has the regulation thickness of 0.246 inches. He rotates the inner metal drum until its ninth raised dot lies right up against the zero-point of the middle drum. The micrometer is now set at exactly .225 inches. Thus the outer drum will be rotated 21 raised dots, that is to say a 21/1,000 of an inch.

The blind person now feels with his fingers that the ninth raised dot on the inner drum and the 21st on the outer drum together with the zero-point on the middle drum are, all, to the greatest possible degree of precision lying in one straight line.

This setting tells the inspector that the micrometer is now opened to a breadth of .246 inches. If the piece of metal that is to be tested fits into the opening, it is an accurately finished product. If, on the other hand, it has turned out to be too thick or too thin, the inspector can, with accuracy, ascertain the extent of the deviation by means of a slight rotation of the drums or by taking another "reading" of the dots with his fingers.

The most important respect in which the height gauge adapted for use by the blind differs from the standard one is that its scales have notches which permit of their being easily felt.

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, member of the Interim Government being introduced to the members of Education and Arts Department of the Government of India.

BANK CONCILIATION TALKS FAIL

Workers Formulate Panel Of Arbitrators

BOMBAY, Saturday: It is reliably understood that the conciliation talks between the managements of the various city banks and the officials of the Federation of Bank Employees Unions have not borne any fruit. It is learnt that the final announcement to this effect will be made on Monday. The conciliation, it is stated, has broken down on issues of the basic pay, dearness allowance, provident fund; leave, recognition of Union etc.

A meeting of the General Council of the Federation was held this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. Cursetji, Vice-President of the Federation, to discuss the situation created by the breakdown of the conciliation talks. Names of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Prof. K. T. Shah, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Mr. K. F. Nariman were suggested by the delegates to form the panel of abritrators to be submitted by the Federation. In case, a common abritrator is not agreed upon by the Federation and the Bank managements, the Federation it is understood, will request Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, to appoint an arbitrator.

SIKHS & CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Amritsar, Sept. 13(A.P.I.): The Panthic Board unanimously authorised its Working Committee to elect four Sikh members to the Constituent Assembly.

States Negotiation Committee

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (A.P.I.): The States Negotiation Committee, which will negotiate on behalf of Indian States matters relating to states representation in the Constituent Assembly, will consist of nine members, namely the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of Chamber of Princes, the Maharaja of Patialia, pro-Chancellor, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, the Maharaja of Dungarpur, Sir Mirza Ismail, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Dewan of Travancore, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Constitutional Adviser to the Chancellor and Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister of Bikaner. Mir Maqbool Mahmud will act as secretary

U. N. O Security Council Adjourns To Monday

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, Sept. 13 (Reuter): Today's session of the United Nations Security Council, which was to have again considered Ukraine's complaint against Greece, has been postponed until Monday at the request of the United States delegation because one of its members, Mr. Herschel Johnson, is ill

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted for a healthy, educated and handsome bachelor of 20 years from a millionaire and magnificent family, a pretty, charming, educated, healthy and tall virgin girl under 18 years belonging from a dignified Hindu Aggarwal family. Please communicate to Box No. 3314, "Bombay Chronicle" with full particulars including "Gotar" and latest photo.

MEDICAL ADLETS

Homoeopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani Degrees by Post. Prospectus free, Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot. (3278)

Chronic Piles/Bawasir Patients. Try Himalayan Yogi's thrilling cure. Ask free. P. Laul Bros., Jullundur City. (3089)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees. Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba, Reg. Delhi. 3216

Learn Dentistry within short period. For prospectus apply Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3290)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to secure Woollen and Silk Cloth orders, terms liberal and free, Western Textiles, Ludhiana. (2932)

Wanted influential Agents either sex on very decent salary or commission for sale of 5 years Cash Savings Certificate yielding about 7 1/2 p. c. interest, shares and other business. For detailed particulars send one anna stamp to Jai Hind Investment Trust Ltd., Behind Reserve Bank, Delhi. (9714)

Required for Indent orders, Influential Merchants (already in trade) as Distributing Agents in Principal Towns & Cities all over India for stocking and selling High quality British lubricating oils, other Machinery Oils, Greases, and D.D.T. Write to M/s N. N. Gupta & Co., 45, Ramnagar, New Delhi. (3229)

BUSINESS ENQUIRIES

Enquiries solicited for:—Eye Dropper, Indian Fountain pen, Hygienic Rubber goods, Cycle paddle, Cycle Grips etc. M/s. Sharma Trading Co., Shahalmi Gate. Jaure Mori, Lahore. (3217)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Candle making hand machine, with practical training, price Rs. 40/-. Full particulars free. Commercial Syndicate, Lahore. 3153

MISCELLANEOUS

I. H. C. Club, P. O. Asaura, Distt. Meerut, arrange worldwide pen friendship, exchange of stamps and other hobbies. (3334)

THIRD WEEK
RANJIT'S
MOORTI
KHURSHID, MOTILAL
Director: C. A. DOSHI
Royal Opera House
Daily one Show at 3-30
Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCREASED TRADE BUYING ON NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

After early hesitancy, prices rallied on renewed trade buying based on expected substantial business in cotton goods when the O.P.A. announces new ceilings. The failure of expected hedges to appear imparted more confidence during the afternoon and stimulated covering which gradually rallied prices. The steadier trend of securities and possibly some apprehension in connection with tropical storm warnings were supporting influences. The market closed very steady at a rise of 30 to 35 points Spot Cotton prices gained 25 points at 37.24 C. per lb.

CITY MARKETS SUSPEND BUSINESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to disturbed conditions, no business was done today in cotton and Bullion markets.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed being Saturday while the Produce Market was closed as a mark of respect to the death of a member.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1951 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

	Hi.	Low.	Close.
I.C.C. Sept.	422	417	420/12
I.C.C. Jan.	438/8	433/12	433/12
I.C.C. March	446/8	441/8	441/8
Karachi Jan.	47/2/6	46/12/6	47/0/6

New Gold Rush In California

CRESCENT CITY, Sept. 13, (U.P.A.): A gold rush was started in this town at the North-Western tip of California on Friday after it had been reported that a prospector had discovered a mountain ore as saying between 50 and 75 dollars per ton near Smith River.

Some 300 persons applied for claims on the Federal Lands in the vicinity of the reported strike in Cascade Mountains near the Oregon border, 25 miles north-east of Crescent City.

The Assayer's report said that his test showed that there were approximately 20,000 acres of gold bearing copper pyrites in the area worked by prospector Tom Carr who made the discovery.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 13.

October	36.48+33
October highest	36.52+37
October lowest	36.13—21
December	36.47+34
January	36.23+35
March	36.23+33
May	35.88+35
July	35.40+30
October	33.13+18
Middling Spot	37.24+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 13.

October	36.50+48
December	36.44+42
March	36.20+38
May	35.90+43
July	35.54+54
Middling Spot	36.60+40

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, Sept. 13.

January Last Price 1.95-1/4 to 1.95-1/4, Today's Price 1.97 to 1.97.
March Last Price 1.86-1/4 to 1.86-1/4, Today's Price 1.88 bid.
May Last Price 1.82-3/8 to 1.82-3/8, Today's Price 1.85 to 1.85.

Import Controls Relaxed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13, (API. In pursuance of the policy to relax import trade control progressively, the Government of India have by a Gazette Extraordinary dated September 12. 1946, removed a number of articles from all import restrictions. Effect has been been given to this decision by the issue of a universal open general licence which will enable any person to import the goods specified therein without restriction from any country whatsoever.

Among the items included in the licence are potatoes, gum arabic, copra, cocoanuts, fish produts, cashewnuts, canned and bottled provisions, tallow, saccharine, matches, hemp manufactures, dyeing and tanning substances excluding wattle extract, hops, cinchona bark, plumbago and graphite and metallic ores other than antimony ore, ochres and other pigment ores.

The intention is to bring more and more items under this licence and the Government have this matter already under consideration.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES RALLY

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, (U. P. A.): During today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange, prices of all grains rallied with deferred wheat futures being the leading feature.

Mill buying in bread grain against flour sales met a lightened volume of hedge offerings.

The firmness in the prices of cotton and securities as well as reports of Government purchases in the South-west over-night together with speculative short covering disclosed a sold out market.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 14, (API). The following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 14th September 1946.

The unsettled conditions in the North Bay of Bengal have concentrated into a depression centred this morning within fifty miles of lat. 20 degress north long. 90 degrees east. It is likely to move initially in a western direction. Yesterday's depression over north central India has weakened and lies as a shallow low pressure area over south-east Rajputana. Rainfall has been widespread in West Central India and East Rajputana and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the Western United Provinces, the West Central Provinces, East Central India and Malabar.

Forecast until the 15th evening: Rainfall will be widespread in East Rajputana West Central India, the East Central Provinces and Orissa and local in the rest of Northeast India, in the West United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, the Konkan and Malabar. A few thunder shawers will also occur in West Rajputana.

Heavy rainfall warning: Isolated heavy falls of rain will occur in the East Central Provinces within the next 48 hours.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Rainfall will be widespread and light in Gujarat, the Konkanpatti and the north east Hyderabad State. Light shower will occur at a few places in the Bombay Deccan and the west of the Hyderabad State. Weather will be practically dry in Kathiawar.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER TWO DAYS: Monsoon will continue to be moderate to strong.

Worth Street Interest Centre On Expected Increase In Ceilings

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, (U.P.I.): The uppermost interest of traders was centered on the expected official announcement of further increase in ceiling prices to offset increased wage costs during today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market.

Meanwhile, producers were occupied with computations based on trade reports that the rise would range from 1.24 per cent for duck cloths to 2.49 per cent for bedlinens.

Bag trade manufacturers noted cable reports to the effect that Calcutta stocks of burlap during August rose to 389,000,000 yards compared to 324,000,000 at the end of July.

Surprise was expressed at this increase in view of shorter working hours and reports that factories had been closed during the recent riots in India.

Some quarters felt that this increase probably reflected a lack of shipments during the last half of August.

Indian Stowaways Fined

SINGAPORE, Sept. 14, (Reuter): Sixty-one Indians who stowed away on the British troopship "Aronda" were fined 50 dollars with the alternative of six weeks, imprisonment here today.

The "Aronda" was bound for Madras and Palembang, Sumatra.

PREPARATIONS FOR MEERUT SESSION

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, Sept. 13: The construction work in connection with the next Indian National Congress session at Meerut is well under way.

The Congress Engineer, Mr. R. D. Gulhati, has settled down on the site personally to supervise every detail.

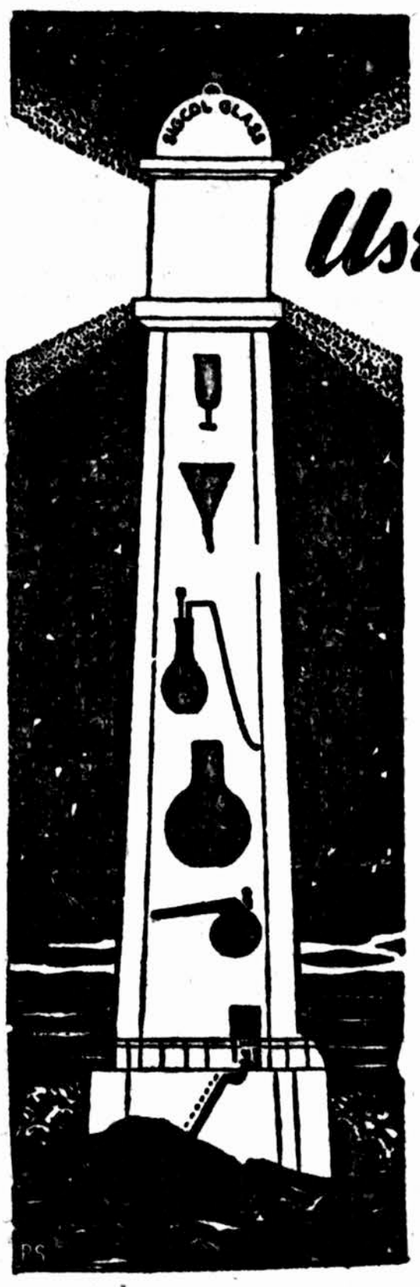
The reception committee office-bearers will be elected on September 26. Those enrolled before September 15 will be entitled to vote.

Mr. Vichtra Narain Sharma, Convenor of the Exhibition Committee announces that the Exhibition may be confined to products of he All-India Spinners' Association, the All-India Village Industries Association, Gow Sewa Sangh and Talimi Sangh. He has appealed to all these institutions to give prompt help.

Gandhji, particularly, wants this exhibition to be of educative value and not merely a show. The enrolment of volunteers has begun.

Meanwhile, an Ad Hoc Committee is busy securing a thousand maunds of grains, rice, sugar, building materials and other requisites for the session.

Bombay Branches: Thakurdwar Kalbadevi, Parel, Dadar.



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Battle For Attache Case

U. P. Minister's Midnight Encounter In Train

BAREILLY, Sept. 13, (API.) How Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Home Minister, U. P. grappled with an intruder in the train on Wednesday night was described to a press representative by one of the passengers travelling with him from Lucknow. It appears that shortly after the train had left Shahjahanpur when it was still dark, one man was noticed trying to escape with Mr. Kidwai's attache case. Mr. Kidwai, who was travelling in a first class compartment, got up at once and grappled with him.

The thief managedt o free himself and jumped off the train. It is stated that the attache case was also thrown out by him. In the meantime, the train had been brought to a stand still, and the attache case and its contents were collected with some difficulty. Later, a report was lodged with the railway police at Shahjahanpur who are investigating.

NO DIVERSION OF INDONESIAN RICE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (API):—"The offer to India of 700,000 tons of paddy made by Indonesia stands good. We have no intention of agreeing to its diversion, nor has Dr. Shariar or any other authority made any suggestion to us that we should do so," said an official of the Central Food Department, when interviewed on a report that Indonesian paddy was likely to be sent to other countries in South-East Asia.

Diversion—Technical Adjustment

SINGAPORE, Sept. 14: 'Reuter' learns from an authoritative source here that the diversion to Malaya of a part of rice shipments to India from Java—which it had been earlier reported the Indonesian Premier, Dr. Sultan Shahriar was prepared to consider—would be largely a technical adjustment.

The source added that any rice shipments reaching India from Java would become part of the general rice pool and allocations to other countries would be correspondingly adjusted by the International Food Control Board.

The rice position in Java is at present chaotic as, though rice is being exported to India from Indonesian ports, rice has to be sent to Allied controlled areas of Java from Asia.

Dr. Shariar is at present opposed to allowing rice from the interior into Allied held areas but if the truce talks are successful this position might be improved.

If rice from the interior of Java is permitted to reach Allied held areas it would help to relieve Malaya's shortage by making more Siamese rice available.

It is possible that rice would reach Malaya more quickly if the British Government agreed to divert shipments from Java here. Lord Killearn's office was in constant communication with the British Government concerning the food position.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS BETWEEN TASMANIA AND INDIA

LONDON: An exchange of teachers between Tasmania and India has been arranged, says a Canberra report.

The announcement regarding this, made by the Tasmanian Premier, Mr. Cosgrove, has been welcomed by the office of the Indian High Commissioner in Canberra. There was no reason why an exchange of teachers could not be arranged with other Australian states, observed the Indian Press Attache. Indians were very keen to learn about Australia, he added.

Indian teachers are expected to arrive in Tasmania about February.

HUNGRY HUSBAND KILLS WIFE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 13, (A.P.I.): Driven to madness by hunger a man is alleged to have killed his wife in village Dhumai, in Allahabad District.

The man, it is said, lived with his wife and two children under starving conditions for several days. The climax reached when he managed to procure some flour and his wife who baked three "chapatis" gave two to her children, and unable to resist hunger ate the third herself. The man, on return from work finding nothing for himself to appease his hunger lost his temper and is alleged to have kicked his wife and as a result of this kick she died.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL)

PROSPECTUS OF

THE PIONEER TEA COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue. In giving such consent the Central Government do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statement made or opinion expressed with regard to them".

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000 (Fifteen lakhs)

Divided Into

90,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, 500 Six percent cumulative tax free Redeemable (at par) Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 20,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5/- each.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 12,00,000/- (Twelve lakhs)

Divided Into

80,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, 3,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each. 20,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5/- each.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 4,10,865/-.

Divided Into

30,043 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each. 190 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each. 18,287 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5/- each.

PAID UP-TO-DATE Rs. 2,84,360/-.

The remaining 49,957 Ordinary shares, 2,810 Preference shares and 1,713 Deferred shares are now being offered to the public for subscription.

Shares are payable at 50 per cent with application and 50 per cent on allotment within one month from the date of allotment. An admission fee of Re. 1/- is payable with each application.

PREFERENCE SHARES:

The Preference shares will entitle the holders thereof to a fixed cumulative dividend of 6 per cent per annum, free of income tax, on the amount paid up thereon, and the right in winding up to payment of Capital and arrears of dividend if any, whether declared or not in priority to the ordinary shares but shall not have the right to any further participation in profits or assets. Redeemable at six months notice at any time at par.

DEFERRED SHARES:

Provisions having been made for Reserve Fund, the dividend for Preference shares and a dividend of at least 8 per cent for the Ordinary shares, the balance of the profit may be distributed amongst the Deferred share-holders.

NEW PROJECT:

The Managing Agents have already contracted for the purchase of Kalacherra Tea Estate at a price of Rs. 6,41,000/-. (Rupees six lakns forty-one thousand) the final transaction of which will be completed soon.

DIRECTORS:

1. Mr. S. R. DAS, Chairman: Continental Bank of Asia Ltd., Standard Match Factory Ltd, Chandpur Glass Works Limited. Mg. Director: Shantiniketan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dhubri Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Oriental Cloth Product Ltd., Model Glass Works Ltd., Chatterjee Das & Co., Ltd., Chandpur Model Bank Ltd., Steel & Electrical Mfg. Co., (India) Ltd. Mg. Agent: Chandpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Director: General Woollen & Cotton Mills Ltd., Everest Engineering Co., Ltd., New Indian Metal Works Ltd., Eastern Paper Mills Ltd., Bengal Cotton & Stores Syndicate Ltd., Popular Engineers Ltd., Electric Supply Co., of Dinajpur Ltd., Hardware Products Ltd., Hill Top Tea Co., Ltd., Calcutta Land Development Builders Ltd., Techno Traders Ltd., National Union Corporation Ltd., National Indian Drug Co., Ltd., New Bengal Chemical Industries Ltd.
   41/A, S. R. Das Road, Calcutta.
2. Mr. H. N. SEN, Tea Planter, Mg., Proprietor, South Cachar Tea Estate.
   25, Rajani Sen Road, Calcutta.
3. Mr. S. S. BAGCHI, Electrical Engineer & Contractor, Mg. Director: Produce Corporation (India) Ltd., The Electric Supply Co. of Dinajpur Ltd. Director: Biswas & Co., Ltd., National Union Industries Ltd.
   75, Bechu Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.
4. Mr. A. C. LAHIRY, Engineer & Contractor, Director: Eastern Paper Mills Ltd., National Union Industries Ltd., Produce Corpn. (India) Ltd.
   8-B, Duff Lane, Calcutta.
5. Mr. S. K. MITRA, Engineer & Contractor, Mg. Director: S K Mitra & Company, Limited. Director: Eastern Paper Mills Ltd., National Union Industries Ltd. Produce Corpn. (India) Ltd., Economic Housing Limited.
   87, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.
6. Mr. HIRENDRA NATH SEN, Merchant, 86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS:

The Comilla Union Bank Limited.
The Chandpur Model Bank Limited

AUDITORS

Messrs. H. C. Das & Co., R.A., Incorporated Accountants
1/1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. M. K. ROY CHOWDHURY & CO.
7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
Mr. S. N. SEN, B.L.
10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

INDIAN PLANTERS LIMITED.
86-B, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Company has purchased the Tea Garden known as Chingoor Tea Estate in the Cachar district of Assam from Brae and Chingoor Tea Estate Limited particulars of which are given below:—

AREA OF ESTATES

(a) **The total acreage under Tea is as under:—**		
1. Chingoor Division	220	acres
2. North Bank Division	216.63	acres
3. Bhuban Valley Division	292.34	,,
	728.97	acres
(b) **Forest Area—**		
1. Under Forest	77.77	acres
2. San Grass	74.05	,,
3. Bamboo	10.50	,,
(c) **Paddy Land**	512.42	,,
(d) **Fallow—**		
1. Under Cultivation	151.42	acres
2. Uncultivated forest	989.21	,,
(e) **Total gross area being—**	4244.34	

EXPORT QUOTA:

The Crop basis for the Estates as allowed by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee is 4.08.264 lbs.

CROP:

The crop figures for the season (1st January to 31st December, 1946) are estimated to be about 5,500 mds.

PROSPECTS:

The price of 5500 mds. at -/14/6 per lb. about	Rs.	3,98,750
Less Cost of production ,,	Rs.	1,75,000
	Rs.	2,23,750
Less all other expenses	Rs.	35,000
	Rs.	1,88,750

After making provision for income and other taxes and also dividend for preference shares, dividend of 10 to 15 per cent may fairly be expected on Ordinary Shares of the Company.

Receipt and expenditure up-to-date are as under:—

Receipts		Payments	
Share Capital	2,84,360	Preliminary Expenses	7,282
Loan & other receipts	11,93,343	Share selling Commission	33,170
		Block assets	12,00,000
		Advance for new garden	50,000
		Expenses	1,41,916
		Cash with H.O. and garden	46,335
	14,77,703		14,77,703

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION

The number of Directors should not be less than three nor more than nine. The qualification of a Director other than ex-officio directors shall be the holding in his own name and not jointly with other shares in the Company of the aggragate nominal value of Rs. 5,000 (Five thousand).

The remuneration of a director is a fee of Rs. 25 for every meeting attended by him plus actual travelling expenses incurred by him for attending the meeting in which a quorum is formed.

MANAGEMENTS

Indian Planters Ltd. have been appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 20 years from the date of incorporation of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per month plus a commission of 10 per cent on the nett profit of the Company.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

Of the Directors M/s. S. R. Das and Hirendra Nath Sen are directors of Indian Planters Ltd., Managing Agents of the Company and are interested as such and they also serve as ex-officio Directors.

VOTING RIGHTS

On a show of hands every member of the company shall have one vote and at a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share held by him.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

Preliminary expenses shall not exceed Rs. 10,000 out of which the amount already expended is Rs. 7,282.

BROKERAGE & COMMISSION

The amount of commission shall not exceed 10 per cent of the nominal value of shares subscribed. The amount paid so far is Rs. 32,170. The company may pay organisation expenses not exceeding 2½ per cent on the nominal value of shares sold, in addition to the above commission.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is the nominal value of Rs. 10,000. An allotment of Rs. 4,10,865 has already been made by the Company.

PROMOTION MONEY

Nothing has been or will be paid to anybody as promotion money.

GENERAL

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected by any member in the office of the company during usual business hours and may be purchased on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

Application for shares shall have to be made to the Managing Agents with necessary remittances.

S. R. Das,
H. N. Sen,
S. S. Bagchi,
A. C. Lahiry,
S. K. Mitra,
Hirendra Nath Sen.
DIRECTORS.

Dated Calcutta,
The 31st July, 1946.

ARMY TO COMBAT "QUIT MOROCCO"

Br. Troops For Tangier To Put Down Demonstrators

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 14 (Reuter): An unofficial report here said that a detachment of the first battalion of the Liverpool Scottish Regiment left Gibraltar for Tangier to-day on board a British destroyer to deal with Moorish demonstrations there.

Local military quarters maintain secrecy over the reported movement.

Moorish demonstrations have been reported from Tangier during the past week, Reuter adds. Last Saturday about 1,000 Moors demonstrated to demand "Morocco for Moors". The leaders interviewed Mendoub (representative of the Sultan of Morocco) and the administrator of the zone. This demonstration, reported to be peaceful, followed similar incidents in towns in Spanish Morocco. On Thursday, a procession of 800 Moors demonstrated in and around Kasban Mosque, Tangier, to protest against "inequality in the pay between Moorish and European police, alleged ill-treatment of Moorish women, increased prostitution, unemployment caused by immigration and lack of education facilities for poor Moors."

AMERICAN PUZZLE FOR BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 9)

foreign policy was generally assumed to mean that in the present critical phase of world affairs, the United States Government wished to pursue, as far as possible, a foreign policy backed by the whole nation. Yet Mr. Wallace, with the approval of President Truman, has just referred to the "reactionary leadership of the Republican Party" as a ractor whose influence on foreign policy is to be resisted.

VANDENBERG TO FACE BYRNES

In these circumstances, some quarters here are already speculating that Mr. Vandenerg will face Mr. Byrnes with the alternatives of repudiating Mr. Wallace's speech or of seeing him return to the United States.

But it would not be easy for Mr. Byrnes to repudiate a speech made by a member of his party and endorsed by the President at this stage in the electoral year. So that it looks as if there will have to be some straight talking among Democrats to settle definitely whether Mr. Wallace and Mr. Byrnes really do stand for the same foreign policy, and if not which is to prevail.

Many observers in London also question Mr. Wallace's diagnosis that the Near East is the world's most dangerous area Here the Far East and in particular the fighting now in progress in China is considered to be potentially quite as dangerous a sphere. In China, it is common knowledge that Government forces are fighting the Communists with United States military equipment. Generallssimo Chiang Kai Shek was recently reported to have refused the latest Communist request for truce. It has always been very uncertain whether, and if so how much, assistance from the Soviet Union was received by the traditionally independent Chinese Communists.

CHINA SCENE

But this situation, where war on a considerable scale is already raging and where the Soviet Union and the United States are ranged in sympathy behind opposing parties, seems to many observers in this country to be more likely to bring about a clash between the two world powers than the situation in the Near East. And in China there is no question of Britain being a complicating factor.

Certainly the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean remains explosive and in Greece, where there are both internal friction between the Left-Wing and Government and also frontier clashes with the Slav nations to the north, the danger of a conflagration whose limits no one could foresee is acute.

The matter is still being pursued in the Security Council by the Ukrainian Foreign Minister, Dr. Dimitri Manuilsky; but though it has been the object of more diplomatic activity than the situation in China it is doubtful whether it is really more dangerous to the peace of the world.

British Retort

LONDON, Sept. 14, (Reuter). Of all the danger spots at the moment, China seems the most likely to threaten Russo-American peace, for both countries there are backing opposite sides in the civil war, says today's Liberal "News Chronicle," commenting on the New York speech by the United States Secretary of Commerce Mr. Henry Wallace.

Mr. Wallace declared that America was in danger of being dragged into a war at the heels of "British imperialistic policy," a conclusion which the "News Chronicle" 'fails to follow'.

What America is doing in China has certainly not been instigated by us," says the paper. "It is the American policy, pure and simple

"Nor have we had anything to do with General MacArthur's policy in Japan which has recently been so roundly denounced by the Russians.

It was not we but America, who sent an ultimatum to Marshal Tito. It was not at our request, that an American fleet was cruising in the Eastern Mediterranean

If America is troubled about the security of the Middle East oil deposits, it is not primarily our oil, but her own concessions that interest her."

Adding that it had seemed that America was setting the pace in dealings with Russia and that American policy, right or wrong, was not Britain's responsibility. The leading article ends: "We have had to hold a lot of other people's babies, in the past year or two we are not holding this one."

'VICTIM OF POLITICAL DELUSION"

The conservative "Daily Telegraph" says that bees in bonnets have seldom buzzed louder.

"To a British reader who may well be bewildered at such language from a Minister of a Power with which we have the closest relations at the present time, it is worth explaining that Mr Wallace is notoriously emotional and notoriously independent of many of his colleagues. He has quite often shown himself to be a victim of political delusions. His utterance, moreover, was part of an electoral campaign."

The "Daily Telegraph" adds: "either the United States must maintain her position in Europe as a world power along Mr. Byrne's lines or she must follow the different path urged by Mr. Wallace, but she cannot afford to have two contradictory voices guiding her foreign policy.

The Independent, conservative "Daily Express'" says that what disturbs Russia more than anything else is the American policy in the Far East, especially in Japan, but Britain loses no sleep because MacArthur is master in Tokyo. Its comment ends: "World affairs should not become an occasion of reckless exploitation of sectional emotion. They are too serious for that."

BRITISH DEEDS

The Labour (Government) "Daily Herald" recalls that Britain is offering freedom to India withdrew from Persia when the Russians remained, has accepted an oil pact signed in London a year ago embodying the principle that oil discoveries must benefit the people of the country in which they are made—though United States has on an equal footing with Egypt and not ratified it—has sought a new Treaty has approved plans for political advance in a dozen different territories.

It adds: "If this is an imperialist policy, then words have no meaning

The communist "Daily Worker" says: "The Roosevelt spirit came to life on Thursday.

Speaking with the authentic voice of American liberalism Mr. Wallace has called a halt to the forces making for wa and has thrown down a challenge to the atomaniacs who are screaming for immediate war against the Soviet Union."

ANGLO-U.S. COMPETITION IN SAFEGUARDING MORALS

British Censors Whittle American Star's Silhouette

LONDON, Sept. 13 (UPA): The British Board of Film Censors, headed by 80-year-old Lord Tyrrell of Ayon, were reported to-day to be paring down the robust silhouette of Jane Russell, star of the film "The Outlaw."

Apparently by coincidence, the American Film Censors have just done the same sort of job on Margaret Lockwood, who is to Britain what Miss Russell is to America—only not so much.

The question in film circles is whether they are gallantly defending their fronts as a matter of patriotism or whether an imported boscombe is really more dangerous than the domestic product.

"Personally I think it's a matter of seeing eye-to-eye", said one film industry source. "I don't think the censors are engaging in it for that stuff."

In any event, if the British do scissor "The Outlaw", England will have lost a chance to compare the best points of the trans-Atlantic sweater girls just as American has lost the opportunity of closely observing the representative of this small island.

Miss Lockwood is the star of "The Wicked Lady," a period piece about Restoration England. The low-cut restoration gowns were firmly ordered restored by the American censors. This required the remake of twenty scenes at a cost of many thousands of dollars.

Film folk here feel the American objection to Miss Lockwood Westend nationalism to a new sphere. They are beginning to worry again about Hollywood's morals but this time the unique reasons seem to be the British film "Fanny by Gaslight," which didn't shock the home folks but ran into American objections on the ground that the word "Fanny" was ambiguous.

PANIC SPREADS FOLLOWING "GUN-MEN'S" ADVENTURE

Continued from Page 9)

other parts of the city, and varying versions of the incident were given.

TAXI FOUND ABANDONED

Reports from hospitals indicate that out of 23 persons who sustained bullet wounds in this morning's shooting, four have died in hospital. Among the wounded is a girl aged twelve.

The taxi which proceeded towards Dhobitalao area sped into central Bombay and was found abandoned three miles north-east of the scene of this morning's shooting incident in Mazagaon area. The occupants of the car are reported to have escaped.

Taxi Driver's Story

The number of the taxi cab used by the miscreants is stated to be B.M.T. 882. According to the driver, who is known to be living at Connaugnt Road, Byculla, it is reported, two men engaged his taxi near the Byculla Railway Station at about 10-30 a.m.

Both wore bush coats and he remembered that one of the two wore a pair of khaki trousers and a service felt hat.

The men asked the taxi driver to proceed in the direction of DeLisle Road where they entered a building and returned with a black box, which was put in the car. They then asked him to drive to Bhuleshwar and ordered him to halt near the East India Cotton Association building.

At this road crossing one of the two men alighted from the car with a machine-gun in his hand. He asked the driver and his 11-year-old son who was with him from the start of trip, to get out of the car. The boy alighted and ran round the front of the car when he was shot in the back. The driver was caught by the scruff of the neck and thrown on to the road.

The boy was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital. Inquiries made at 1-30 a.m. today (Sunday) showed that he was progressing satisfactorily.

The man with the machine-gun got into the rear seat of the taxi. The other took the wheel. They then drove down the road.

Eye-witnesses stated that a green sedan was driven slowly down Kalbadevi Road and that shots rang out incessantly from its left rear window.

EVE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

Mr. K. P. Dave, an advocate of Bombay High Court who was standing near Bhangwadi when the car drove up, said he saw a man dressed in a cream-coloured bush coat firing from the car. He estimated that twelve rounds were fired by the time the taxi passed him.

People on the street fled in wild disorder and a man seated in a shop reading his morning paper was the second victim. A girl on her way to school was the third.

Two brothers playing on the street were next shot, and two women were among the others wounded before the car disappeared at Dhobi Talao.

Two gharry horses were also killed, in the wild shooting!

As the car drove up Kalbadevi Road merchants and residents phoned reports of the shooting to the Princess Street Police Station. Radio calls were put through to police and military carrs on riot duty, and these were soon racing in from all directions.

The number and description of the car and its passengers which were given to the police were flashed to all police stations and police cars.

ABANDONED CAR TRACED

Every available officer and constable was drafted on to the streets in the search for the green sedan which began at noon. The search for the car ended at 1 p.m. when it was found abandoned at Jail Road (East).

It has been estimtaed that more than 60 rounds were fired between Bhuleshar junction and Dhobi Talao in the ten minutes from 10-50 a.m.

It is believed that more than one weapon was employed, one certainly being a 38-bore revolver, cartridge cases of which were picked up in the street after the car had passed.

Official Communique

A Communique issued soon after the incident by the Director of Information said:—

"Four persons including a girl of fifteen were killed and 18 others were wounded when the occupants of a taxi driving down a busy crowded shopping and trading centre in south-east Bombay area at about 11 o'clock this morning opened running fire on the pedestrians, and the taxi then drove away at top speed.

The police headquarters immediately wirelessed the police patrols to arrest the taxi and bring it to headquarters.

Tension now prevails in the locality where the incident occurred and shops have been closed there and in the neighbourhood.

CURFEW RELAXED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14, (A.P.I.): Curfew which has been in force in Ahmedabad since 1st July when communal disturbances broke out has been relaxed from today by two hours and will be in force from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m. for a week.

—AND WITHDRAWN IN BARODA

BARODA, Sept. 13 (A.P.I.): Curfew which had been imposed in the town of Baroda following the clash on the 'Black Flag Day' has been withdrawn from yesterday.

D. I. R. EXTENDED

BARODA, Sept, 14 (A.P.I.): The period of application of Defence of India Rules as applied to the Baroda State has been extended for a further period of six months, states a Baroda Government press note.

SJT. GOKUL VED RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, Sept. 14: Sjt. Gokul Ved, who was detained, on 6th inst under the Defence of India Rule 129 was released today.

SILVER BULLETS AND YARN FOR MAHATMA

BENARES, Sept. 14, (API).

The Mirzapur District Congress Committee intents to present a purse of Rs. 10,000 and 7,800 hanks of yarn to Mahatma Gandhi on his 78th birthday.

Peace Talks Backed By Guns

New Dutch Move To Solve Indonesia Tangle

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14 (Reuter):—With a large-scale colonial war as the possible price of their failure, a "Commission General" of three leading Dutchmen took off for Indonesia from Amsterdam airport early today, cables Patrick Crosse, Reuter's Correspondent.

Invested with powers of negotiations only slightly below those of Cabinet rank, the Commission General will try to break the four months' deadlock in the negotiations with the Indonesian Republican Government.

Within the next two months it will be followed to the Indies by the first division of Holland's post-war army, "the Seventh December Division", named to commemorate the day in 1942 when Queen Wilhelmina announced the decision to transfer the Dutch Colonial Empire into a closely-knit Commonwealth. These troops, unofficially estimated at over 20,000, will provide a strong nucleus for an estimated forty or fifty thousand lightly armed men of the Dutch forces already in the Indies and will replace the last of the two British divisions which are to leave Indonesia by November 30 for Cairo.

A second division of the new army—in battle dress and trained on British lines—is at present planned to leave for the Indies about March next year.

Indonesian Republican allegations that the dispatch of the Commission General and of reinforcements are closely linked have been vigorously rejected by the Dutch Government. It is insisted at the Hague that Holland's responsibilities to the 70 millions of her former colony, whom she has ruled for 300 years, and to the world at large demand that she maintains peace and order in the Indies—which the Republican Government has, it is estimated, shown little ability to do.

To convince the Indonesian nationalist that they have not come to argue with arms is expected to be the first task of the Commission General. Its composition, primarily designed to reflect authoritatively the Dutch Republic opinion embodied in the newly elected Government, appears also to have been not unfavourably received by Indonesian nationalist opinion.

COMPLETE SHIPPING STRIKE: ALL PORTS PRALYSED

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuter): Reports from 8,000 miles of the United States coastline today say that the new National Shipping stoppage is virtually complete. All ports are paralysed.

Fulfilling their overnight strike decision, 90,000 seamen of the Congress of industrial organisations picketed the dock gates, and the seamen of the American Federation of Labour who had called off their own strike, respected the C. I. O. picket lines and kept off ships. This change-over of pickets was the only difference in the scene at the docks now idle for two weeks.

At one New York harbour, however 30 men walked through the picket line today without a clash.

ORISSA LEAGUER URGES PROHIBITION

Budget Hailed As Excellent By Leader Of Opposition

CUTTACK, Sept. 11, (API): The leader of the Muslim League party in the Orissa Legislative Assembly, Mr. Mohammed Yusuf, today urged the government during the general debate on the revised budget estimates for 1946/47 to introduce prohibition in the province inspite of loss of revenue. Mr. Yusuf said that the public might have no objection even to the levy of a special prohibition tax. He characterised the budget estimates as a masterpiece and said that it contained many bright features.

Tikayet Banj Deo, Leader of the Opposition said the budget was an excellent one. He was glad that more money had been allotted to nation building purposes. He wanted the Government to see that the money was well spent.

Mr. Hare Krishan Mahatab, Premier, in course of his reply referred to Harijan uplift work and invited members to come forward with constructive suggestions. In regard to the 100 primary schools which government proposed to establish in partially excluded areas, he said there was a lack of trained teachers and buildings. These schools would be on the Wardha system.

After dealing with various criticisms, the Premier referred to post-war plans and other work of the Ministry and compared the Ministry to a motor driver sitting on a bullock cart trying to go fast. He said there was money, and he would provide more money, but the difficulty was in spending it.

POONA BOARD ELECTION RESULTS

POONA, Sept 13: In the Poona Cantonment Board election, which came to pass on September 12, the following candidates were returned by their constituencies:—

Mrs. G S Irani (Ward No. 1) Mr. D B Agarwal (Ward No. 2), Mr. W J Castellino (Ward No 3), Mr. R S Gaikwad (Ward No. 4), K B M H Moledina (Ward No. 7), Messrs. P K Bharucha and R Byramji from Ward Nos. 5 & 6 were returned unopposed.

However that may be, an ugly incident marred the election to the Board. After the results were made known, two supporters of Mrs. G. S. Irani were mobbed and manhandled by the sympathisers of the rival though unsuccessful candidate.

Policemen who were on the spot immediately rushed to the rescue of the victims, one of whom is a prominent businessman of Poona.

Action Threat Against Delhi Editors

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14, (API): Eight daily newspapers in Delhi have been asked by the Delhi Administration to show cause why action should not be taken against them under the Press Emergency Powers Act for publishing a message giving a League leader's views in connection with "Direct Action"

The leader referred to is Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, who spoke in Lahore on September 1.

The newspapers are the "Hindustan Times", the "Statesman," 'Dawn', 'Vanguard,' 'Ansari,' 'Manshoor,' 'Payam' and 'Jung' The "Tej", another daily, has been served with a notice in connection with a leading article on September 6

South Africa Hunts For Rare Words

CAPE TOWN (Reuter).—A movement is on foot to send experts into the country districts of South Africa to compile lists of seldom-used Afrikaans words. The lists will later be published.

It is stated that in many towns and villages, and on many of the more-remote farms, the older European generation, together with Cape Coloured people and others, use thousands of Afrikaans words which are not in general use. One language expert has already noted 2,000 such words.

The Committee in charge of the scheme is at Paarl, in the Cape Province, and they intend also to send experts overseas to do research work in the Netherlands and other European countries.

Australia Rounds Up Jap War Criminals

SYDNEY, (Reuter.)

More than 2,000 Japanese war criminals had been rounded up by Australian war crimes investigation teams, the Australian Army Directorate of Prisoners of War said on September 2.

Four hundred of these had been executed or imprisoned.

Another 600 were still being hunted.

About 70 per cent. of the Japanese responsible for thousands of deaths on the Burma-Siam railway had been arrested.

Australian military courts at Rabaul, Labuan, Morotai, Darwin, and Wewak had brought 656 Japanese to book.

Of those condemned to death, 60 had been executed, 35 by hanging, 25 by shooting.

"THANK SIND EUROPEANS FOR POLITICAL DEADLOCK"

Jairamdas Fears General Elections Will Renew Communal Passions

KARACHI, Sept. 14 (A.P.I.): "The dissolution of the Assembly was not the correct solution of the political deadlock in Sind", said Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram in a statement to the Press. According to him the proper solution would have been for the Viceroy, the Governor and European voters to persuade the European members of the Assembly to remain neutral, as happened in the case of elections to the Constituent Assembly.

He argued that the deadlock was the result of successful interference of the European members in the ministerial politics of the province. The natural majority party had been reduced to the position of equality and made ineffective owing to the attitude of the European community in Sind whose representation was far in excess of the proportion of their population.

WHITES' HERITAGE

If the members of this community had risen to the occasion and, looking to the stage at which political events had reached in the country, had advised their three representatives to stand aside and allow the Indian parties to decide among themselves as to who was to run the provincial government, the deadlock would have been resolved in a moment. Today the province had to face all the consequences of a general election fought out in each town and village of the province with passions at fever heat. He had no doubt that emotions would run riot during the electon campaign. Judging from the type of propaganda and activities, which disfigured the last general elections, it was clear to him that the communal atmosphere in his province would be even far worse than it was today and peace would face more dangers at the end of the election fight. The expenses of all the candidates who would be in the contest might run well over a crore of rupees.

THE REWARD

More than 99 per cent of the population of the province had to thank the three European members of the Assembly for all this. This was the return which the small European community of Sind was making for the special weightage in representation given to it, which the people of India thought it proper not to resist when existing constitution was being framed.

Mr. Jairamdas continued "The die is now cast. One step had led to another and the general elections are to be re-fought. They must, in fairness and in the interest of peace in the province, be refought not under a partisan administration but under a Caretaker Government in which all parties are represented. The equality of the Coalition Party with the combined strength of the Muslim League Party and three European members had been admitted by the Governor. This equality must get reflected in the composition of any temporary arrangement which may be made to run the routine administration of the province till the new Assembly is constituted. No question of stability or unstability of a ministry arises in such a case, the Assembly being non-existent during the interval."

PREMIER BEHIND DISSOLUTION

KARACHI, Sept. 14 (U.P.I.): That the dissolution of the Sind Assembly was ordered by the Governor on the advice of the Sind Premier, Mr. Gulam Hussain Hidaytullah, was revealed by the Premier in an interview to the "United Press of India" today.

Mr. Hidayatullah admitted that he advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly, although the Congress wanted application of Section 93 rule. Dissolution was the only course when there was a tie between the two parties, he said. He favoured dissolution, the Premier continued, from the very start. He was glad that some of the members of his party, who did not conduct themselves as they should have done as members of a disciplined party, would have to face the electorate afresh. He was confident that such members would not be returned again. They would see that this time only the tried and trusted were given League tickets.

Referring to the Congress Party the Premier said that he would appreciate Congress action if they chose to set up Congress nominees in the Muslim constituencies against Muslim League nominees at the General Elections. That would be a straight contest between the Congress Muslims and the League Muslims. But he would strongly object to the Congress financing or indirectly supportig non-League Muslims against the official League candidates. This would only create bitterness among Muslims against the Hindus. He said that he would very much desire that only the Congress and the League candidates were returned to the Asscembly; for this would lead to the formation of a League-Congress Coalition Government of an arrangement which would be welcomed by all.

WHY NOT SYED PARTY MEN FOR CARETAKER CABINET

KARACHI, Sept. 14 (U.P.I.): The "United Press of India" understands that at yesterday's meeting of Mr. G. M. Syed and Prof. Ghansyam with the Sind Governor the Coalition Party leaders stressed the need for purity, of elections and suggested the appointment of Ministers from their party in the Caretaker Government in order to counteract influence which might be exercised by the League Ministers His Excellency is reported to have promised to give due consideration to the suggestion.

Contrary to the previous expectations the Congress Coalition Party is not dissolved. Instead a committee has been appointed to supervise the elections both on behalf of the Congress ad Progressive Muslim League.

Mr. G. M. Syed, the Leader of the Party said that the Congress would run their own elections and the Progressive Muslim League separately, run their elections yet they would collaborate jointly. It is learnt that the Congress is not setting up candidates for the Muslim seats. The task of contesting Muslim seats was entrusted to the Progressive Muslim League Party headed by Mr. G. M. Syed.

BIG FAMILY OF CENTENARIANS

Man Of 112 Has 160-Year Old Mother Living: Father At Age Of 110!

MELBOURNE, Sept. 12, (U.P.A.): Ahmad Gaga Singh who claims to be 112 years old, today said his 160-year-old mother was still living in Nepal.

He said his grandfather died at 193 and his grandmother at 187.

The veteran of the Indian Mutiny said his eldest son, aged 97, is living in India but his youngest son, who is two years old, is living at home.

Automatic S. O. S. Receiver

COPENHAGEN (Reuter).—A new attempt to solve a problem which has been puzzling radio technicians in many countries has been made by Mr. A. Klog, a Dane in charge of the radio department of the United Steamship Co.

After years of experiment he claims to have produced an "Auto Distress" apparatus, a simple device to enable a ship's wireless to pick up S.O.S. signals all round the clock.

There is a regulation that ships of 5,000 tons and over must be able to pick up radio distress messages within a certain radius of their position 24 hours in 24, and numerous attempts have been made to invent a device that will act for the telegraphist when he is off duty.

Mr. Klog's apparatus, which is based on the principles of a turning fork, reacts, he claims, to S.O.S. signals only. The main trouble with inventions so far tried out was that they also reacted to other signals than S.O.S. and to atmospheric irregularities causing false alarms.

Mr. Klog says he perfected his invention during the war, but kept it hidden from the Germans.

MONTREAL, Sept 14, (Reuter): Officials announced that beaween now and the end of the river navigation season—generally about the first week in December when ice makes further movement impossible—shipments to India and other countries will be speeded up. At present about 3,000,000 bushels of oats are in Montreal awaiting shipment overseas.

Sind League To Contest All 35 Seats

KARACHI: In the forthcoming general elections the Muslim League has decided to set up its cadidates for all the 35 Muslim seats in the Sind Legislative Assembly, including the non-communal Landholders Constituency.

Mr. Yusuf Haroon, President Sind Provincial Muslim League, has issued a statement inviting applcations from candidates who desire to contest the elections on the League ticket and says that each application must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The progressive Muslim Jamiat (Syed's Party) has also decided to contest as many Muslm seats as possible

Most of the General seats will be retained by the sitting members without a contest, it is stated.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

DISLOCATION OF SPORT. ENERGY WASTED. RECTIFY THE MISTAKES. MYSORE'S DUTY. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW'S TRIBUTES. MERCHANT—THE STAR. INSOLENT GAIETY OF HAFEEZ. B.P.O.A.'S WISE ACTION.

The communal trouble in the city has dislocated our sporting activities completely. The W.I.F.A. had made a brave effort to continue their competitions. But they had to bow down to the exigencies of the Curfew Order. There is no knowing when we shall be able to re-start them. Calcutta has abandoned all her football programmes this season owing to the recent holocaust there. Unless there is a truce in the political plane in the near future, it is more than likely the trouble will spread to other centres as well. That will, indeed, be a great pity. Is it not possible for sportsmen of all communities to join together and make serious efforts to bring rapprochement between the contending parties and thereby usher in peace in the land?

ENERGY WASTED

There are some people like the new President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, A. S. de Mello, who are under the delusion that they can promote harmony by holding tournaments on communal basis. While people who have seen the evil nature of these contests are making every endeavour to abolish such harmful contests, de Mello has started a campaign for regaining the support for our Pentangular which it had lost during the last few years.

The latest reports from Sind appear to convey to us that his propaganda is having a contrary effect on the people, especially the players themselves. Some of the prominent players of Karachi like Kishenchand and Girdhari have abjured their allegiance to the communal show which they consider inimical to the best interests of the country. I hope that other stars will follow suit promptly and see the early end of this competition.

RECTIFY THE MISTAKES

It is a matter of extreme regret that the President of a National Body should try to foster anti-national sport. Dr. Subbaroyan the last President had fought strenuously against the continuation of this evil. He had succeeded in inaugurating a tournament on national basis—the Zonal Quadrangular—last year. For various reasons it did not meet with the success it deserved. I have not the least doubt in my mind that if the sponsors make an earnest attempt to do away with the mistakes of last year, the new competition will meet with unqualified success, both from the sporting and financial points of view. What is vitally necessary is that the tournament should be staged not later than December or January. It is no use holding it after the cricket-fever has died away.

MYSORE'S DUTY

Then what about the Santosh Trophy? Calcutta expressed its inability to stage it owing to the disturbed condition of the city. The W.I.F.A. which has never looked kindly towards the National competition for some reason or other has also declined to shoulder the responsibility. We were given to understand that the A.I.F.F. had requested the Mysore Association to take this opportunity of holding it at their new stadium at Bangalore. It is an excellent idea. From what I have seen during the last Olympic Games, I have every hope that the tournament, if held there, would be well supported by the public. Will Mysore come forward boldly to take up the responsibility—even though the time at their disposal is short?

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW'S TRIBUTES

The tributes paid by R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, the famous critic, in the London "Observer" to some of our cricketers on the eve of their departure for home will be read here with considerable interest. Here they go.

"As I look back at the Test my chief memory is not of our own players, fine as they often were, but of Amarnath, with his odd hopping little run up, baffling the best England batsmen at Lord's and Manchester with his subtleties of swerve; and of Mankad beating an outstretched bat with a leg-spinner peering down the pitch like Hedly Verity's and fielding to his own bowling anywhere from silly point to wide mid-on."

MERCHANT—THE STAR

"In batting", he continues, "Merchant was the star. He is not one who brings a spontaneous "Ah!" to the mouth of a watcher, unless that watcher be of the Epicurean and recondite bent. Merchant could drive but he was chiefly a deflector a helper on of the ball on its line of flight. He had patience gilded with artistry, combining to the highest degree the expedient with the agreeable.

"Ever more passive, if less competent, was the batting of Modi, an admirable player who would surely reach the very first flight if he were to use the forward stroke more often.

In some respects, Hazare was their strongest batsman, with his forceful variety of strokes. Amarnath did not succeed as a batsman. He was needed for bowling that mattered most, but he sometimes showed flashes of his true form.

INSOLENT GAIETY OF HAFEEZ

"The batting in the Test", the critic goes on, "went down to No. 11 where that neat and efficient little wicketkeeper, Hindlekar, could still show us why he had opened the Test innings at Lord's ten years ago.

Left-hander Abdul Hafeez charmed us with his almost insolent gaiety, and what a magnificent fielder he was in the deep. I wish we could have seen more of that other left-hander, Gul Mohamed, who like Hafeez was superb in the field. His best stroke was the cut past cover point—perhaps he was also too fond of it.

"Twice in the Test square, Sohoni showed himself the bulwark of a batsman, and Mankad's batting, equally suited to attack and defence, made him the best all-rounder in the side. His 1,000 runs and 100 wickets was a great achievement.

"In all" he concluded, "the best side India has yet sent us".

BPOA'S WISE ACTION

The BPOA has done a wise thing in asking the newly-formed athletic association to secure the approval and support of the athletic clubs in the city. If the clubs who are directly concerned in the promotion and management of athletics, favour their existence there is no reason why the Olympic Body should oppose it. It is generally overlooked that the function of an Olympic Association is not the promotion and management of any branch of sport. That is the job of bodies specially interested in that branch. In fact speedy progress is not possible unless we have separate controlling bodies for various games. That is why the IOA decided to form an athletic body for all-India. In view of the fast approach of the world Olympic Games this was absolutel necessary. Bombay has only taken the cue from the parent body. The BPOA will however remain the co-ordinating body for all the games that come under the Olympic wing.

Is It True?

That the new President of the Board of Cricket Control, Tony de Mello, has bent his energies to fan the dying embers of the Pentangular?

That he considers communal rivalry in the sporting field as the best method for promoting cricket in India?

That he is out to undo all the good his predecessor, Dr. Subbaroyan, did in this respect?

That he intends to approach all the dissentient princes of India—with Baroda for a start—to contribute their quota to this communal show?

That Janki Dass claims to have enhanced the prestige of his motherland at Zurich by dragging the National Flag to dust?

That he proposes to present this soiled flag to President Nehru as a mark of India's humiliation in the cycling Championship of the world?

That the Indian Cycling Federation will elect Janki as its perpetual Secretary in view of his "invaluable services" to the cause of cycling in India?

That the ICF will immortalise him by introducing professional cycling under its auspices—with a Tote for the mugs?

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FLIT GF 68

FLIT — DEADLY TO INSECTS, HARMLESS TO HUMANS

Let us talk it over —

What if this column too should have received a 'cut' last week when the game of cut-throat was raging in the 'north', 'south' and the 'heart' of the city? But never say die! and so here I mean to take up the point left out last week.

At the time of writing the cut-throat game seems to be on the decline in this city, though a few other towns have duly caught the infection. Pray to God and the 'goondas', it won't be a vain hope to expect the city return to normal by the time these lines appear in print, i.e., a week hence. According to official report more than two thousand bad characters have been rounded up. The layman, however, wonders if the authorities mean to reform those bad characters and by what means? It's a puzzle how this crop springs up at the opportune moments? And yet the mind refuses to admit that the human carnage which Calcutta witnessed was all the work of such bad characters only.

Breaking open houses and looting markets and shops are typical acts of goondaism but butchering harmless men and women and maiming children are the cowardly deeds of men turned beastlier than the beasts. Such acts may be taken for granted in an open warfare between sworn enemies but certainly not from two communities residing side by side in peace. Surely it wasn't under some magic spell that members of one community gave refuge to people belonging to the other. In the midst of the Calcutta blood-bath an incident in which Muslim women in purdah offered their own lives to the wild mob bent on killing some Hindus, still holds forth some reason for hope. But with tension so high in the country and irresponsible leaders indulging in threats, one wonders if at any time in future an insane mob will melt away seeing bravery of their own kinswomen!

Nay, I am afraid this madness might get hold of women too, who are more religion-ridden and under the influence of men. To be frank, I am no believer in the angelic qualities attributed to women. Don't we know what part women played in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and Japan? In number of places women acted as executioners or supervisers in the torture chambers familiarly known as Concentration Camps. Labouring under a misguided sense of nationalism, women will not lag behind men in cruelty and even sadism!

So then what role will our women play in the future which appears rather dark? Leaders of both the communities have promised women freedom and equality. It will be a long long way before women are actually freed from domination of man. At this critical stage, however, women unlike men are not incensed by the immediate prospects of getting authority and power. Isn't it possible and easier for them to check the perverse sense of religion rife among their own people? After all it is obvious that the great issues before us are not going to be settled either by goondaism or communal riots. Will our women prove the theory that women possess more sense of realism and common sense?

★ ★ ★

Among many other reforms we shall soon have one which is long overdue. The reform may not mean much to the city folk and the educated who always want to make a show of their progressive leanings. But a reform legally preventing marriages of minor girls to men beyond forty-five years will mean a valuable charter of rights to hundreds of dumb maidens in villages and even the small towns! It will not be possible for parents to give away a helpless daughter to an old man just because he is the master of a few thousands or an Inamdar of some place.

Lilavati Munshi's Bill seeking to prevent 'Unequal Marriages' may not have a smooth passage in the Legislative Assembly only because its provisions are so reasonable. Many will condemn it as an encroachment of the divine right of parents to make kanyadan. A few will also argue that such a law would worsen the lot of uneducated, unaccomplished girls in poor families.

These are but flimsy excuses for under these one can easily fathom disappointment of old men still craving for fresh maidens in teens!

—*Leela.*

Home Out Of A House

What a young lady achieved with the help of a brush, a tin of paint—and husband.

By S. M.

A few months ago we were transferred to a god-forsaken place in the mofussil. We had planned like any pair of newlyweds to have some new furniture made just as soon as we were settled down, but we realised very soon that to have new furniture made expressly for that outlandish place would cost a great deal of money (apart from transportation problems) and within a few months the furniture would be in a state fit only for a junk shop.

However it was impossible to reconcile oneself to the thought of living with regulation furniture that had not seen a coat of varnish for years. So we sat down to do some real thinking and the first thing we decided to do was to get a tin of paint. But not the usual brown varnish! Instead we invested in a tin of white enamel paint and a tin of blue enamel. A jar of turpentine, an empty can for purposes of mixing, a paint brush and we were ready for our experiment.

White enamel served as base to which we added just sufficient blue, to achieve the desired shade of pale sky blue. Some turpentine was added to get the right consistency and we got to work. We had two main rooms to consider—the living room and the bedroom. The living room was large enough to allow a corner for dining purposes. For this de chose a small table 18" by 8"—old and dilapidated, and two chairs. Apart from the fact that there was a complete transformation, we got plenty of fun painting the chairs and table ourselves.

The result was so much better than we had ever dared to hope for that we spent a few more evenings doing up a large study—table, a chair to go with it, an old forsaken armchair that has since become our favourite piece, and a small collapsible meat-safe dug up out of the junk lying in father's attic. Instead of a sofa set we had a low settee made, and this too we painted blue, and later covered with tapestry.

The preliminaries being over (meanwhile the landlord had been prevailed upon to have the walls painted a soft blue to tone with our furniture) we now had to think of furnishings. Before leaving town we had scoured every shop in an effort to find a good carpet, but all our efforts had been of no avail. Either the carpet was not to our taste or the price was so exorbitant we could not afford it.

Then we came to "The Hole" as we call this place and learnt the place abounded in white ants. We were now only too glad we had not bought the carpet. Instead we wrote to some friends to select two large sized druggets, popularly known as carpet durries, which cost us approximately 70 rupees each plus cost of transport. One with a biege ground and a dark mahogany and brown pattern was admirable for the living room, while the other with warmer colours added cheer to the bedroom. For, curtains we had originally planned to get tapestry, but found on coming to our station that the place was completely over-run by flies and that the inhabitants were so indifferent to the pest that they did nothing save continue to be dirty; which of course was all that a fly can possibly want.

Having come from a clime where such creatures were abhored and kept at bay by the judicious use of wire gauze, we found it difficult to welcome the fly as our constant companion. The landlord was adamant and refused to have anything to do with such new fangled things as wire gauze so we had to help ourselves as best we could. We threw pailfuls of phenyle and sprayed tinfuls of Flit but these were temporary reliefs.

So we salvaged some old lace curtains after we found that mosquito netting was available neither for love nor for money, and with a handful of nails tacked pieces of it tight over the windows and two long pieces to fall in a flap were fixed on the doors. The result was doubly satisfying—we had curtains and we also managed to keep the flies at bay. A few flowers and a radio set helped to make our living room as comfortable and clean a place as anyone could desire.

Then we turned our attention to the bedroom. The beds were ly new and did not require a uty treatment, but the old wardrobe was in a state of utter devastation so we rejuvenated it by painting it cream, after we had achieved the right shade by adding a touch of yellow to a white base. The two chairs and a table received the same treatment; lace curtains as in the living room were fixed in place and the drugget graced the floor. The result was astonishing and it was hard to recognize the room as it had been when we first arrived—dirty crimson walls, just fancy! and doors full of dust and grime. Now the walls were a cool cream and the doors cleaned and painted. The painted furniture, the drugget and the lace curtains did the rest and we felt for the first time that we were really in a house we could call home.

The bathroom was something of a nightmare before we tackled it. It had to be whitwashed and thoroughly disinfected. There were no taps so a tin tub and a bucket filled with clean water morning and evening solved our bath problem. Opening into the bathroom was a little Chubby hole of a room which served as dressing room. A gay piece of coir matting on the floor and a vividly striped curtain at the door gave it quite an air.

Inside the bathroom we nailed a small rack painted cream, to hold soap, toothbrush, etc., and in the dressing room was a clothes horse also painted cream. In one corner we built up a impromptu dressing trble. The body of it was a wooden box such as is used for packing purposes. This was covered with tapestry and edged by a deep frill, while on a level with the top the mirror was nailed to the wall. A small pouffe similarly covered served as the stool.

Outdoors we needed a washing device too so instead of the usual jug and wash basin we painted a small iron drum (to which a tap had been attached,) cream, and the washstand also cream. The "drum" was constantly replenished with water. a basin was placed below it and we had running water to wash hands, etc.

After that my husband's help was no longer necessary for the rest of the work was entirely a woman's job. There were table cloths to be made and tea cosies; cushions and napkins and all the trifling little things that need the personal touch and which all add up to that loveliest of all things—a home of one's own. Of course with cloth rationing things were difficult but patience and ingenuity succeeded where nothing else would have.

Khaddar table cloths with deft touches of embroidery and table napkins to match were prettier than the stereotyped affairs to be found in every store. Little nick-nacks added up from time to time have helped our home to be cosy and comfortable though by no means luxurious and if soon we happen to be transferred again there will be nothing lost save love and labour.

Women's Page

'LADY KNOW-IT-ALL' HAS HAD ONLY ONE CRITICISM

By Harold Heffernan

Do policemne carry night-sticks in New York? Is there such an institution as the Cornet bank? Hoff did women wear their hair in 1850?

Questions like these, which would make the quiz kids run for cover, hold no terror for Lelia Alexander: the one-woman research department at the Samuel Goldwyn Studio. In fact, she answers many like them every day, as do a dozen other research wizards posted in the major studios of filmtown.

The queries mentioned are fairly representative of the ones that keep Miss Alexander busy, with both "the best years of our lives" and "the secret life of Walter Mitty" currently being filmed. Her work on these began many months ago and will continue until both are completed. By then, she says, she will have found the answers to approximately 1,000 technical questions, covering everything from Turkish sandals to Iowa liquor licences.

Other Way Round

Both are stories with contemporary background. To the casual observer it might seem that a researcher's task would be somewhat eastern with a modern story, but she insists it is the other way around.

"In a period picture," she said, "the research work has already been done by generations of scholars, and you can usually find the answer to almost any question by consulting the index of a standard reference work on the period. And, if you do make a slight slip, there aren't very many people who are in a position to catch you. But with a modern picture, you start from scratch. There aren't any books to help you. And there are millions of moviegoers waiting to point out your mistakes.

"In the 'Mitty' picture, for example, the setting is Perth Amboy, N. J. and Perth Amboy it must be on the screen, down to the most insignificant no-parking sign, or I will be swamped with angry letters from irate citizens. For the sequences in New York city, I had to make sure that no actual street address, firm name or licence plate would find its way into the picture. And for 'the best years of our lives' I personally went over several thousand names of real banks to establish the fact that the Corn-belt, Bank which appears in the picture, does not exist in any American city."

Key Of Success

Secret of her success, Miss Alexander explains, lies in anticipating—when she first reads the script—the questions to be asked during the production of a picture.

"Perhaps the first scene in the screen play is a shot of a character signing his name to a letter," she says. "If it is a period picture, I know at once that some day soon I shall be asked what kind of paper was in fashion at the time, how it was folded, whether blotters were used, what sort of stamp should go on the envelope, whether the fountain pen had been invented, and a dozen other similar questions. So I try to get the answers assembled in advance. Then I won't get caught short when the picture starts shooting and the slightest delay is expensive."

Miss Alexander was born in Russia, and attended the Sorbonne and the University of Chicago. But her real education began after graduation, when she joined the group of expatriate artists and musicians who had abandoned America for Paris. In 1938 a friend in the Goldwyn art department persuaded her to accept the job here as a studio researcher.

Pride Of Place

Her problem now is not to retain the information she collects for each new picture but to forget it as quickly as she can. Otherwise, she says, her brain would still be full of statistics on the Russian army which she acquired for "The North Star," and baseball scores, uniform regulations, and ball-park history which she absorbed during production of "The Pride Of The Yankees." She considers the latter the most difficult assignment she ever had, and is pardonably proud of the fact that no serious mistakes were discovered in the film, in spite of the fact that she has never seen

(Continued on Page 21)

Oxford Pamphlets

The Union Of South Africa—by P. P. Balsara. (Oxford pamphlets on Indian Affairs.) Oxford University Press.

Iran—By Muhammad Iqbal. Oxford University Press.

Assam—By Alban Ali and Eric Lambert. Oxford University Press.

Transport—By F. P. Antia. Oxford University Press.

(Reviewed by L. G. Khare.)

These four small volumes should give the reader a good idea of how much can be encompassed in as small a space as possible in regard to general information about subjects of topical interest. Of these South Africa is much in the public eye. Mr. P. P. Balsara, who was Agent to the Administrator General of Zanzibar, writes with knowledge and personal experience of the problems of the South African Union. They are mainly connected with economic and racial troubles to which bitter political flavour is added by the demand of the Dutch Nationalists for secession from the British Commonwealth. These Dutch Nationalists maintain that since their ancestors originally colonised South Africa the country must revert to them. They are "not only Anti-native, anti-Indian and anti-Jewish but are also anti-British". The author devotes a few well informed pages to the Indian problem but his general conclusion is that fear broods over the Union fear for the future of gold, which is a declining industry and fear of the white men being outnumbered and ousted if equal political power is given to the non-whites.

Professor Muhammad Iqbal who teaches Persian in the University of Punjab, has travelled widely in Iran and writes simply and incisively about Iranian Administration, religion, economic resources of this country whose associations with India have been of long duration. Its trade with India has developed considerably in recent years. The strong rule of Riza Shah was a period of stable Government. At present it has a difficult role to play, being busy offering proofs of good will towards Britain and Russia. Its people have a strong race consciousness. Mr. Iqbal says that they have never before lost their basic culture under any change of conditions. If Iran again secures a stable Government it will have a prosperous future.

The volume on Assam, the work of two police officers of the Indian Police, is packed with information much of which is little known on this side of India. It deals with the early history of Assam, the hill tribes, the present resources of the Province, the possibilities of developing hydro-electricity with much consequent benefit to Assam's industries. The authors rightly observe that in the financial settlement accompanying the new constitution Assam was very unfairly treated. This is a matter which is sure to be remedied, and the authors hope that the province will come to be known as the country of garden cities will materialise.

Transport by Dr. Antia is a book of different calibre. In fact almost every section can serve as material for a thorough analysis of the subject of Indian Transport in a bulky well-documented volume. The author warns us that India would have to evolve a broad-based National Transport Policy if we are to obtain, on the one hand, maximum service at minimum cost and if, on the other hand, our agencies of transport are to operate efficiently and economically in their own interests. He finds that the railways will have to continue to be the main arterial system of transport, roads being convenient "for short hauls, door to door delivery and transport of perishable goods". He notes that no proposal so far has been made for including water and air transport in a comprehensive transport policy. This is a useful and necessary reminder.

Wolf At The Door

OUR FOOD PROBLEM, by S. K. KELAVKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Kolhapur (Foreword by Hon. G. V. Mavlankar. B.A. LL.B.) pp. 63, Re. 1.

The author holds that with proper and right effort, India can be self-sufficient in the matter of her food requirements. In this book, he shows how. The State must take up the work seriously. He urges readjustment of basis agricultural economy. The land should be worked properly, it should get enough manures, and good seeds. Weeding should be done scientifically. Cattle dung should give place to other chap fuel. Research and experimental stations should be multiplied. Experts must move about among the people. Collective farming should be resorted to in suitable areas. Water should be conserved. Export of lentils and oils should be prohibited. Ground nut cake should be researched as an article of diet. Vegetable culture and good cattle breeding should be developed. The jungles should be studded with artificial hives. Every village officer should be put through a course which will befit him to give ordinary guidance in all agricultural matters to his village flock. Village patils and talatis should be made responsible for agricultural developments of their areas. The officers should be men who take up their work for love and not purely for stipend. Advancement should depend upon achievement.

Every aspect of our food problem requires careful study and dynamic action. While in other countries Governments, being national concern themselves with all problems from the people's point of view, in India the author is constrained to observe, "our Government Departments must cease to be made ruling departments collecting revenue and administring rules efficiently. They must also become live and active departments devoted to whole-hearted and unstinted service of the people". The author concludes: "Just as in war one does not reckon the expense when the enemy must be beaten at all costs, here also we have to beat an enemy, who, if we do not beat him, will beat us and destroy us".

FOOD CONTROL AND CATTLE RELIEF IN MYSORE: By Dr. R. G. KAKADE and K. L. N. RAO (Members, Servants of India Society, Royapettah, Madras), pp. 66, Rs. 2.

This book contains press statements by Hon. Dr. Pandit H. B. Kunzru, of Famine in Mysore, by A. V. Thakkar on Distress in Mysore, on Food situation and Famine Relief in Mysore State and Cattle Relief Administration by Dr. R. G. Kakade, on Food Control by Mr. K. L. N. Rao and a review of food policy by Mr. K. G. Siwaswamy—all made during the current year. They contain concrete suggestions for the amelioration of the unhappy conditions prevailing in the Mysore State—on the food front. Many of the suggestions (general as well as particular) and relating to the matters of policy as well as administration here given, and the successes and failures experienced by the State as shown in the book, are worthy of consideration in British India. The book deserves careful attention of all food authorities.

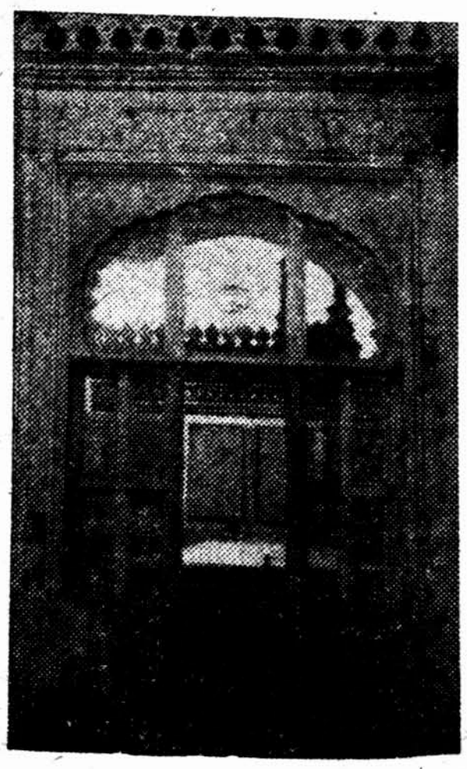
N. H. P.

Portrait Gallery

DHARA SABHA ANE PRAJA MANDAL, BARODA:

This book in Gujarati contains portrait-sketches of 32 prominent workers (about twenty three being lawyers) in the Praja Mandal. Most of them have been in jail in the national movement. The book traces the development of the Praja Mandal and the resolutions passed by it from time to time in reference to self-Government in the State. It contains the constitution and manifesto of the Mandal. One of its aims is to see that the members of the Constituent Assembly, from the Baroda State, are citizens elected by the Legislature. The book gives a good idea of the growth of the popular movement in this important State.

N. H. P.



"Aurangabad Fort" (Photo by Sister Sulochana Mehta)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Happy Patetti!

Soon after Id came Patetti, and I was overjoyed to receive New Year Greetings from my Parsi Sisters and Brothers. I heartily reciprocate the same feelings to them. And may thus Happiness come to stay with us for always!

Patetti Mubarak!

* * *

"BROTHERHOOD OF MAN"

Lots of letters appear in the local press on the "Brotherhood of Man."

That reminds us, Balkan-ji-Bari has been trying a great deal in this direction. Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls, no matter what class, creed or social strata they belong to, consider each other as brothers and sisters. The Bari believes that these seeds of "Brotherhood" sown in childhood will bear wonderful fruits when the boys and girls grow into men and women. Then, they will never think of petty quarrels: Rather they will help each other!

* * *

SIMPLE WEATHER SIGNS

Rain is likely during the day if the inside of window-glass is very cloudy in the morning. If the glass is only slightly misty, or quite dry, look for a fine day.

If, before use, a cake of soap is dry this is a good sign, but when it is damp rain is coming. When the salt is dry and powdery no rain is likely, but if it is moist the weather will be bad.

After putting a lump of sugar into a cup of tea of coffee see what happens to the bubbles. If these are small and soon go to the side it shows air pressure is high, and the conditions will be fine. When the bubbles are large and remain in the middle atmospheric pressure is low and rain and wind are likely.

* * *

A JOLLY GAME

In this game there are as many cards as players. At the top of each card is written, "Dining-room", "Kitchen," "Garden", etc., one place or room on each card.

These cards are put into sealed envelopes, and are handed around to the players together with pencils.

When each has a card the Leader says "Go!" and the players tear open their envelopes, and write on the cards as many things as they can remember their own particular place ought to have.

A time limit is given, and the player who has "furnished" his "room" the best is the winner.

* * *

A BALANCING TRICK

You can have great fun with a small pipe or tube and a pea with a pin stuck through it.

Choose a well-rounded pea, and if it is too hard soften it in water. Then, very carefully, stick to a pin through the centre of it, but be sure not to damage the pea in any way.

Now insert the point of the pin in the end of the tube. Bend the head of the pin backwards, and, holding the tube upright, blow steadily into the end of it.

The pea will rise, and if you continue to blow you can support it in the air. It will turn about a good deal, but after supporting it for some time in this way try to let it alight once more with the point of the pin in the end of the tube.

* * *

FOOTNOTE

The fat boy and his sister were returning to their seats in the theatre after interval.

"Did I tread on your toes as I went out?" he asked a man at the end of the row.

"You did", replied the other grimly, expecting an apology.

The fat boy turned to his sister: "All right, Mohini," he said, "this is our row."

* * *

A LETTER REPLIED

Dear Dada,—Hail to thee, King of Gulistan, all hail to Dada! A new recruit has taken the (undue?) liberty of writing to you a couple of pages. PUSHPA is inspiring, and you?—Yours.

R. R. Chari (Benares)

I do not know about myself. But the liberty of writing to me was overdue, and I am glad you did write after all.

* * *

HAVE YOU SEEN "PUSHPA"?

The above interesting pieces have been reproduced from the recent issue of "PUSHPA." The journal is full of interesting reading matter and lively pictures. We wonder if you have ever seen it?

You may get specimen copies of "PUSHPA" by sending four annas stamps to its Manager, at 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. We are sure, then, you will like to be its permanent subscribers!

* * *

JOIN THE BALKAN-JI-BARI

In the recent Sixty-Year-Celebration of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Balkan-ji-Bari garlanded him and presented him two books. Shri Shewak Bhojraj hoisted the National Flag at Sharda Mandir, Khar. A Children's Gathering was arranged by the Matunga Balkanji-Bari at the Podar college.

All boys and girls can join Balkanji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will be proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

"Going For Studies" (Photo by Brother Veerendra Adhiya)

MARCH OF SCIENCE

Next Decade May See Radical Departures In Car Design

To celebrate the golden anniversary of the U.S. motor car industry, automotive engineers from many parts of the country gathered in Detroit, Michigan, late in May and tried to visualize the car of the future. In the consensus of their opinion, the automobile of the 1950's will look and operate quite differently from today's models. But the change will come slowly, step by step, rather than by a sudden radical departure from the conventional style.

Such cars as the glass fibre vehicle with rear mounted motor, unified body-and frame construction, and movable seating are still unique forerunners of what in five or ten years might become a standard item of mass production. Today, however, the American public demand for motor vehicles, estimated as high as 20 million cars, urges industry to satisfy the market first without taking time out to incorporate new features, or stop production for retooling of a thoroughly changed model.

The emphasis of the gradual change wil be placed on utility. Cars are getting roomier. Their bodies absorb the fenders and extend clear over the wheels so that up to four people can sit comfortably in one row. Plastics and light metals will tend to reduce the weight, permitting better mileage per gallon of fuel.

Great changes will come in power plants and transmission. Jet and atomic motors are not expected to invade the automotive field. The conventional internal combustion engine will remain, but it will grow smaller, lighter, still more effective. The so-called "V" and the "horizontal-opposed" cylinder arrangements are being favoured over "long straight" construction, due to the difficulty of higher compression in the latter form of placement.

Four-Cylinder Cars Will Reappear

Also efficient American four-cylinder motors might reappear; during the past ten years they had given way to eight and more cylinder engines even in the lighter cars. Looking further ahead, automotive engineers believe that improved two-cycle motors with air cooling might come into vogue. On the other end of the power development stands the gas turbine which has proven its value in heavier vehicles such as railroad engines; research is being pressed to find out whether the turbine can be used for motor cars.

Considerable improvement is expected in combustion chamber design and in the entire induction and fuel system. A new electric fuel pump has been constructed for use in passenger cars and trucks by the Stewart-Warner Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, with a delivery capacity of 15 gallons per hour; it can be mounted remote from the engine, can be serviced "in the field" without special tools. In addition to minimizing vapor formation, it needs no lubrication, consumes little current of either 6 or 12 volts; and in contrast to the mechanical pump, it operates independently of the motor's speed.

Another seemingly unglamorous but potentially important advance resulted from war-time research. A new type of purifier that separates free water from petrol has been designed by the Skinner Purifiers, Inc. It can be installed in a few minutes, and its flow rate is sufficient for any automotive application. By passing fuel between layers of helically wound ribbons of impervious material, dirst and other impurities are stopped, and free water is separated. Accumulations of expelled impurities are blown off by compressed air.

An improved automotive battery with oversize electrical capacity is being marketed by the Electric Auto-Lite Company. It contains three times as much water as the ordinary battery, therefore needs watering only one third as often, and operates on a milder average strength of acid —both life-prolonging advantages especially in warm climate. Fibre glass insulation is said to prevent the loss of valuable power-producing material from the plates.

Hydraulic Steering For Heavy Vehicles.

In the category of mechanical improvements belongs a new unit for hydraulic-power steering. Developed by engineers of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, it served originally in tanks and in 48-ton tank retrievers; soldiers to drive heavy vehicles cross-country with almost the same ease as a normal car can be steered on a concrete highway. The unit operates much in the way of hydraulic brakes; the manual operation of the steering wheel opens or closes a set of automatic hydraulic control vales, called the 'brain' which in turn stimulates corresponding fully hydraulic steering movements. The mechanism permits effortless and smooth steering of trucks and buses, especially when combined with the refinemen, and extended use of ball and roller bearings.

Transferred to passenger cars, hydraulic steering and the increased utilization of bearing will allow reductions in the size of many other mechanical parts, substantial savings in wheel hub, axle and transmission housing space. The weight save in that manner would enable manufacturers to incorporate new advances without increasing the overall weight of the improved car. Most cars will do away with the clutch.

A fully hydraulic car, driven without clutch, transmission grearshift, propeller shaft, or differential, was recently demonstrated at the Dearborn (Michigan) plant of the Superdraulic Corporation. The elimination of these units removes the most expensive and the most sensitive parts of the conventional car; in addition "superdraulic' drive permits utilization of the full engine power throughout the accelerating range, and therefore the use of smaller engines. The drive also works as automatic brake, foot brakes are needeed only in emergencies.

What actual "cars of the future" are on the drawing boards of automobile designeers will remain secret for some time to come, because of the highly competitive character of the automobile industry. In the age of mass production the expense of retooling and the public's possible attitude make new models a serious gamble; but once the public clamours for or accepts changes, the automotive industry will be quick to follow its call.—USIS

Heat From Cold Water

By Joseph Kalmer

Maybe, strange, but a Norwich Engineer has built a pump from oddments which gives a century old idea a new twist.

Norwich, the county town of Norfolk, is heating one of its municipal buildings with cold water drawn from the River Wensum, and, by so doing, is saving coal.

There are many different ways of heating one's home. Logs burning in an open grate are, from an aesthetic point of view, the most attractive. Coal is almost as attractive, but this method of heating is expensive as well as wasteful and dirty. Better still, is central heating, especially if coke be used. In countries where electricity is produced from water-power, heating by electricity obviously is the best method.

One of the methods most recently developed in Britain is that of heating by means of refuse. The city of Leeds, for instance, brings its refuse to a central collecting-point, extracts from it valuable by-products and uses the residue for providing a part of the city with hot water and heat.

But only in Norwich do they use cold water for heating.

This system can be explained simply. You cannot heat with cold water alone; you need another form of energy as well, either coal or electricity. The principle underlying cold water heating is not brand-new, but, on the contrary, nearly 100 years old, for it originated in the first hal of the 19th century when steam-power revolutionised industry.

Up to that time, scientists believed that heat was a sort of fluid. They thought that when you put a retort over a fire, this mponderable fluid, which they called caloric, rose in the retort. It was a long while before it was general y rea ised that heat can be transformed nto motion and, inversely, that heat is a form of energy. In short, the faster the individua mo ecules of a body move, the hotter that body is.

It wa main y James Prescott Joule and William Thomson who in a later years became Lord Kelvin, who proved the truth of this story. Their research work, was based on the calculations of the brilliant young Frenchman—Nicolas Leonard Sadi Carnot, who had established the fact that heat can only be converted into energy when passing from a hotter to a colder body. Carnot propounded the principles of a heat-machine which turned heat into mechanical power with maximum efficiency. And it was shown that such a chinema is reversible; proportionate mechanical work is made available by heat flowing from a warm body to a cold one.

If, on the other hand, you put just as much energy into the machine, it transports the heat from the cold back into the warm body. This implies that this machine of Carnot's worked like a refrigerator, and it is on this principle that our modern refrigerators run.

Examine the refrigerator in your kitchen. Behind it, a current of hot air is rising—that is Carnot's "hot body." The refrigerator throws away this heat using the cold that has been brought into existence. A cold water heating-system makes use of the heat, only it is water and not air that is heated—and throws the cold away.

The machine constructed by the Norwich city electrical engineer, Mr. John A. Sumner, is called a heat-pump. It uses sulphurd-oxide—that unpleasant smelling substance which makes your nose and eyes smart. The sulphur-dioxide runs through a circular course which is sealed off so that no one notices its unpleasant properties.

First, the sulphur-dioxide passes through a system of hollow coils over which river-water flows. The pressure in the pipes is kept so low that even the not so very warm river-water turns the sulphur-dioxide into vapour and, in doing so, the water loses its heat and flows away ice-cold. It must not freeze, otherwise the machine would "seize up." The gaseous sulphur-dioxide is then compressed, whereby it becomes very hot.

For this work of compression, energy must be brought in from outside. The hot gas passes its heat on to a water-system which heats the building. And, indeed, it does not only pass on the energy it received from the compressor, but also that which it obtained, from the river-water during vapourisation: hence it becomes fluid again, and, by so doing, cold again and flows back through a valve to be vapourised once more by the river-water.

As Mr. Sumner recently said in a talk given at the British Broadcasting Corporation: Norwich used to burn 192 tons of coal each heating season, whereas now they use a quantity of electricity corresponding to 105 tons of coal, that is to say, a saving of 40 per cent—87 tons of coal.

The Norwich pump was built from oddments of material. But these are only the first results: the heat-pump must first be properly developed. It is probable that, when improvements have been carried out, a saving of 50 per cent. and more will be realised.

This system, used on a large scale, could help to overcome many heating difficulties.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE AN M.P

Answering the question what it costs to be an M.P., Martin Lindsay, D.S.O.,M.P., writes in the *Daily Mail*:—

I find that from my election on July 5, 1945, until the last day of the financial year (April 5) I received £441 18s.8d. as my Parliamentary salary. During this period my expenses amounted to £521 6s.5d. which works out at about £700 for a full year.

Recently we voted ourselves an increase in salaries from £600 to £1,000. Against this the Members can claim their Parliamentary expenses. So if I spend £700 in the course of this year I shall receive a balance of £300 for myself. Deducting income-tax at 9s. in the pound this will leave me with £165.

I see that a recent public opinion poll records that 54 per cent of those consulted disapproved of the recent increase in Parliamentary salaries. I wonder how many of them realize that the gross personal salary of a typical M.P. is no more than about £300 a year ?

Now what about those expenses of £521 6s.5d. ? Are they excessive ?

They can be subdivided under three headings. First come postage, telegrams, telephone calls, stationery and amount to £102 10s. (my constituents who write me 15 letters a day will not cavil at this item). Second is the cost of a Secretary (£93 4s.) To save the expense I share one with another M.P. and together we pay her £5 a week. But I know that I should be more efficient with a wholetime Secretary. (American M.Ps get £2,000 a year for "clerk hire").

The largest item—£325 12s. 5d.—is constituency expenses for I live in my division at week-ends during Parliamentary recess (an M.P. who chooses to live in his constituency as well as in London can claim income-tax relief for the extra cost involved). This sum includes the move, rent rates, car hire and part payment of office staff.

'LADY KNOW-IT-ALL' HAS HAD ONLY ONE CRITICISM

(Continued from page 19)

a ball game in her life.

Only once, as a matter of fact, has she ever received a complaint. This came addressed to "dear head of the research department" and was written, more in sorrow than in anger, by a Justice of the peace in New Jersey. He pointed out regretfully that, in "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck were married in New Jersey by a J.P., a circumstance not possible by existing State laws.

She knew this. The writers knew it. Presumably Mr. Cooper and Miss Stanwyck knew it, too. It was an example of those few deliberate departures from reality which are occasionally made necessary by the demands of the plot. But she still wishes there had been some way to manage the marriage without distorting the truth.

New Eyes For Blind Girl

Two delicate eyes operations have given a Lancashire girl her sight back The girl who had been totally blind for almost a year can now see perfectly, says the *Daily Mail*.

The corners from the eyes of two men—a blind soldier and a civilian who had lost sight of one eye—were grafted on to her blind eyes. The operations were performed at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital and were hundred per cent successful.

Now the girl can read the smallest print, is a regular cinema-goer and can thread a needle without the aid of spectacles, adds the paper.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

Newsreel

FRIDAY, Sept. 6: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan makes sensational revelations about mass aerial bombardment of independent tribesmen of Waziristan on the Frontier; Government of India cancels orders against Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; stray assaults continue in Bombay.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addresses the nation and the world in an All-India Radio broadcast; riots subsiding in Bombay but one clash between rival factions necessitates firing by Police; addressing his prayer congregation, Gandhiji, commenting on riots, said that 'violence was in the hearts of a handful of townsmen only....village India did not think in terms of violence'; simultaneously came news of serious communal rioting from the villages in the interior of Bengal!

SUNDAY, Sept. 8: 237 dead and 718 injured in Bombay since rioting began, including the day's score of five killed and 39 injured; League Committee of Action meets in Delhi; Fazlul Haq readmitted into League.

MONDAY, Sept. 9: Unprecedented rain in Bombay—eight and a half inches in 3 hours.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10: Shaikh Abdullah sentenced to three years imprisonment; further improvement in Bombay riot situation—"For the first time in 10 days no incident was reported between 6 a. m. and 11 p. m."

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10: Two stabbed in the hitherto 'peaceful' Fort area of Bombay; "The last thing I want is bloodshed", says Mr. Jinnah in an interview with a British correspondent; Premier Kher, addressing People's Food Council, warns against critical food situation.

THURSDAY, Sept. 11: Curfew extended to Bombay's Fort area; Viceroy invites Mr. Jinnah to New Delhi; General elections ordered in Sind as only way out of impasse.

★ All INDIA Radio... At Last!

How many people, I wonder, noticed the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was introduced by the radio announcer in English simply as "Jawaharlal Nehru"—neither PANDIT nor MISTER, much less an HONOURABLE being used as a prefix?

I have a hunch that this was done at the express instructions of the Vice-President of the Interim Government himself. As he has revealed in his Autobiography, he dislikes the "courtly phrases and prefixes and suffixes to names and honorific titles". (By the way, he must have been duly amused by the Viceregal announcement appointing "Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, M. A. Barrister-at-Law" as Vice-President of the Interim Government)

Was it the first time that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru broadcast a talk? I seem to have a recollection that in 1937 or 1938, he once broadcast a talk from some radio station (perhaps Bombay) in a series of educational broadcasts. Apart from that, however, the so-called All-INDIA Radio has seldom cared to bring the leaders of nationalist India to their microphones which have been the monopoly of imperialists, bureaucrats or second rate intellectuals prepared to toe the official A.I.R. line. Pandit Nehru's broadcast was, indeed, the first time that the authentic voice of India was heard over the All-India Radio. On that fateful morning of August 9, 1942, Pandit Nehru was to broadcast to the world through a hook-up arranged (not, of course, by the A.I.R.) by an American broadcasting corporation. When the Policemen rang the bell of his sister's Charmichael Road flat, indeed, Pandit Nehru woke up thinking it was the representative of the American radio people. That broadcast was never made. And it is only after exactly four years and 28 days that the voice of India, stifled on that day, has been heard throughout the world through the English language broadcast of Pandit Nehru.

★ India Calling The World

A thrill ran down one's spine as one heard his dignified greetings to the people of the world. "The world, in spite of its rivalries and hatreds and inner conflicts, moves inevitably towards closer co-operation and the building up of a world commonwealth. It is for this one world that free India will work, a world in which there is the free co-operation of free peoples and no class or group exploits another....We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America, to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs.....To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union, which also carries a vast responsibility for shaping world events, we send greetings. They are our neighbours in Asia and inevitably we shall have to undertake many common tasks and have much to do with each other".

Incidentally, these words and the invitation that Pandit Nehru has sent to the republics of the Soviet Union, along with other Asiatic powers, for the forthcoming Inter-Asian Conference must have come as a severe damper to those incorrigible Russophobes who have been trying their hardest to push Pandit Nehru into an anti-Russian bloc, even if it means co-operating with rank imperialists and reactionaries!

When Pandit Nehru uttered the words, "Comrades and friends—Jai Hind", it was not the beginning of merely another broadcast but of an entirely new chapter in the history of broadcasting in India. We know we have still to travel a long way to our ultimate and complete freedom—and Pandit Nehru was the first to make it clear that "we were yet on the march and the goal had still to be reached. There were many difficulties and obstacles on the way and our journey's end might not be so near as people thought" And yet it is something of an achievement, something worth celebrating, that at least we have secured the means of using an instrument of the power and range of the radio to broadcast the voice of India—to the world and to INDIA!

★ Let Nehru Talk To The People—Every Week!

This was, as I said, practically the first time that Pandit Nehru's voice was heard over the radio in this country. It was apparent that he is yet not used to medium. The 'Radio manner', like the orators' stance or the doctor's bed-side manner, can be acquired only by practice and I hope Pandit Nehru will spare some time from his more important duties to acquire it. (Even if he hears the recording of his first talk, he will himself find where his 'Radio manner' needs improvement). I say this because essentially he has a voice and diction ideally suited to the radio microphone and it will be a pity if he has not heard oftner by the Indian listeners.

Indeed, I would suggest a weekly 'fireside chat' by him to be a regular feature of our radio programmes. There is a great deal of excitement and curiosity in the country about the specific tasks that the new "People's Government" will be tackling from day to day, and it will be a gesture in the right democratic tradition if the popular Head of the Government devoted fifteen minutes every week to have a friendly heart-to-heart talk with the millions of the common people of this country and to confide in them some of the problems that face the Government and how they are being solved, the practical measures being adopted to alleviate the poverty and suffering of the people, and the steps being taken to bring us nearer to the goal of freedom.

I have not the slightest doubt that such a talk will be immensely popular. It will appeal powerfully to the imagination of the people, it will provide a regular friendly, democratic contact between the Government and the people, and it will make us feel that it is OUR Government, a Government that does not just order us about but TALKS to us in a familiar voice.

And, finally, it will help to increase the popularity of the radio in India. (This is a tip to Broadcasting Director-General Bokhari—if he wants to hit a new high in the hitherto discouraging graph of radio licences issued in India!)

★ That Battered Ship Of State

There was one apt phrase in Panditji's talk which must have appealed to many, as it did to me, as a brilliant description of the vicious governmental system that we have lived under during the decades of imperialist domination. "There are many storms ahead", he said, "and our ship of State is old and battered and slow-moving and unsuited to this age of swift change; it will have to be scrapped and give place to another"

Of the machinery of exploitation and oppression devised by imperialism in India, one of the important cogs has been the Police and the C.I.D. Congressmen need not be told about the Policemen's long record of iniquity because they have suffered at their hands on innumerable occasions. They are the same instruments of imperialist oppression who beat up Lala Lajpatrai so much that he succumbed to his injuries, who beat up, flogged, tortured and horribly ill-treated thousands of Congressmen and Congresswomen during the various non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. In his Autobiography, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehrue has graphically described the lathi charges he personally suffered in Lucknow at the time of the boycott of the Simon Commission:

"The mounted policemen then started belabouring our volunteers with huge batons or truncheons..... I saw the horses charging down upon us..... I looked round to see a mounted policeman trotting up to me, brandishing his long thin baton.... He gave me two resounding blows on the back..... Our volunteers gathered together again, many of them bleeding and with split skulls and we were joined by Pant (now Premier of U.P.) and his lot who had also been belaboured....."

And then the next day: "They were two or three long lines of cavalry or mounted police, galloping down towards us .... That charge of galloping horsemen was a fine sight, but for the tragedies that were being enacted on the way, as harmless and very much surprised sightseers went under the horses' hoofs.... people lay on the ground, some unable to move, others writhing in pain, and the whole appearance of that 'maidan' was that of a battlefield.... And then began a beating of us, and battering with 'lathis' and long batons both by the mounted and the foot police. It was a tremendous hammering.... I felt half blinded with the blows....."

I am sure most Congress leaders have had similar experience as Pandit Nehru and Premier Govind Vallabh Pant had in Lucknow. Years later at a party in Nainital I met the Magistrate who had ordered the lathi charge and he told me that if ever Congress came into power in U. P. he would immediately resign because he feared retribution. A few months later the Congress Ministry assumed office in U. P., the lathi-charged' Pant became Premier, and the man who had ordered the lathi charge—was promoted! Today he is a Minister in a state and might appear at the Constituent Assembly as a "representative" of the state subjects.

I do not hold that all these unfortunate hirelings of the British imperialism should be given a dose of their own medicine—though that certainly would be poetic justice. But I do maintain that the Congress Ministers at the Centre or in the provinces should not forget the tradition of the Indian Police. That tradition has been to suppress any movement for national freedom, any upsurge of the masses, any strike of the workers, any demonstration of the peasants. Hostility to people's organizations and movements is, as it were, in the blood of the Policeman; and he has been taught and trained to regard every demonstration of workers, peasants or radicals as a breach of peace, to be dispersed as such.

This tradition cannot disappear overnight at the appearance of the Congress ministries. We have concrete proof of this The same Police which, from 1937 to 1939, was working under Congress Ministers had not the slightest hesitation in arresting, ill-treating and, in cases, even torturing the Congressmen in 1942.

It is a part of this tradition that the Police believe that all "agitators" should be locked up at the earliest possible opportunity, and that demonstrations in defiance of Police orders should be dispersed by firing. The Police in India has been not a servant of the people but an instrument to keep them down.

Do our Congress leaders and Ministers believe that a magical change of heart has taken place in the ranks of the Police? What makes them rely so much on Police evidence in the matter of firings, lathi charges and arrests of labour leaders when they know full well, from personal experience, that the Police requires no legitimate grounds to arrest, or fire on "agitators" it dislikes.

In U. P. Mr. Shibban Lal Saxena, a member of the Council of U. P. C. C. and Mr. Balram Singh, Secretary, Lucknow District Congress Committee, have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules (does some Congressman see the irony of it?) in connection with the labour strike. Mr. Ansar Harvani, a member of the A.I.C.C., has been served with a notice to show cause why he should not be bound over.

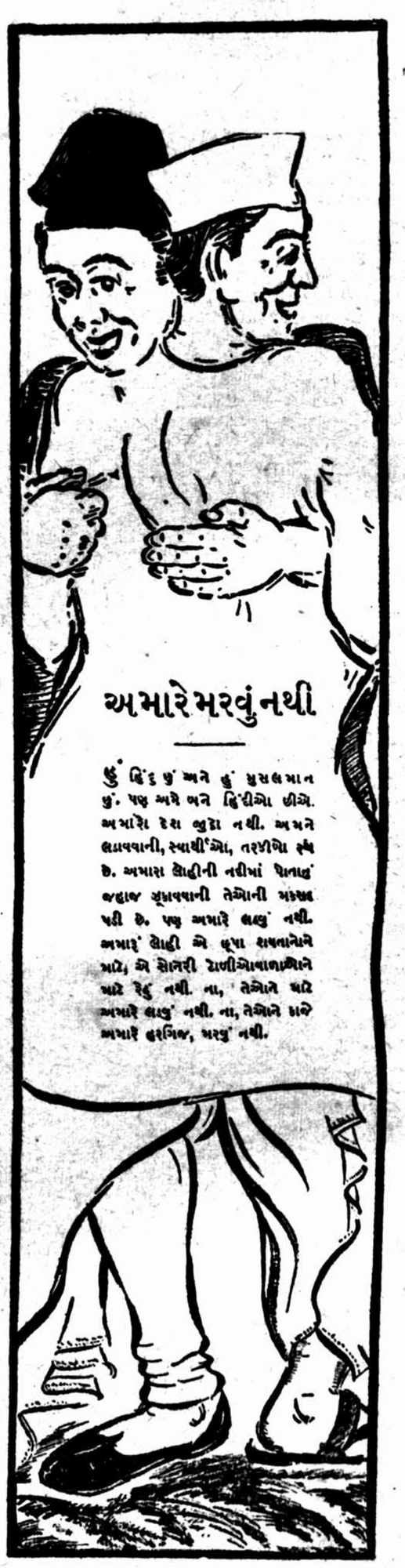
The words of Pandit Nehru, uttered at his first Press Conference on assuming office, irresistibly come to mind in this connection:

"I do not know what effect a fairly lengthy residence in New Delhi might have upon us because it has been my experience that it has a very numbing effect upon individuals, and results in a weakening of their intellectual faculties and certainly their physical faculties. May be we might be affected that way, but I hope not."

We devoutly hope not.

There are a number of Chhota New Delhis in the provincial capitals. And we equally devoutly hope that the process of bureaucratisation hinted at by Pandit Nehru has not begun in the case of our Provincial Congress Ministries.

"We Won't Fight For Goondas"



The palm for the most original and effective editorial on the riot situation goes to Editor Samaldas Gandhi of "Vandematram" who published a two column high picture of a Hindu and Muslim embracing each other (see cut) in his editorial columns. The following is a rough translation of the words inscribed on this symbolic and inspiring drawing:—

WE DO NOT WANT TO FIGHT FOR THE GOONDAS

I am a Hindu, and I am a Muslim,
But we are both Indians,
Our land of birth is the same
There are evil, selfish people
Who want to make us fight.
They want to navigate the boats of their ambitions
In the river of our blood.
But we don't want to fight.
Our blood is not so cheap
As to be spilt for these goondas and gangsters.
We do not want to fight for them.
We do not want to die.

"What makes you think that Jack's under the impression he has altered?"

"He keeps saying what a fool he was".

World's Most Portable Radio-Set

The world's most portable radio-set is being made in Britain now. It is to be shown at the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition in London next month.

This new radio can be carried by a sling from the shoulder, as easily as a camera or a pair of binoculars. On a woman it would pass at a distance for a smart new hand-bag.

Despite its simple appearance, however, it is no toy or freak but a really powerfully-built instrument. Its performance on medium waveband is equal to that of any standard portable set. It is designed to stand up to all the knocks resulting from its method of carriage, all the components being rigidly mounted inside a metal body.

Its aerial is contained in the shoulder strap. It is powered by dry batteries which can be easily changed.

★ ★ ★

PULSE ON PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from Page 24)

phia, selected because of their tremendous circulation, are read first.

Columns appearing in these papers are marked with code numbers denoting the departments or officials to which they are to be sent. The papers then go to a clipping room. This represents a miniature post office, with hundreds of cubby-holes or boxes into which the clippings are sorted according to their code numbers. They are next identified with the name and date of the paper from which they were clipped, and sent by messengers to the White House, to Congress and to the various departments of the Government.

Radio Monitoring

For its radio coverage, the Press Intelligence Division, utilizing the facilities of the War Department, obtains cylinder recordings of news commentaries, which are transcribed as a whole or in digest form.

The Division usually completes its procedure each day for those subscribers requiring rapid service; otherwise, as papers are received and specified stories appear.

From the 225 newspapers received by the Press Intelligence Division each day, more than 70,000 clippings are assembled weekly. Publications are classified as "big city" dailies; key papers, outstanding because of their coverage of a community or section of the country, rather than of a city; smaller representative papers of the South of the United States, the Mid-west and the Far West, and Negro publications.

In this manner the free press and radio of America present to the highest ranking officials of the nation representative thought of a great portion of the population, as a guide post in the consideration of policies that must serve the needs of 140 million people.

"Yes, they really are twins but Gerald eats more than Claude."

Patter

O-B-S-C-E-N-E

By 'Asude

The title allures you, but it is just as well to caution you that there will be no obscenity in it. No nice and spicy bits from unexpurgated editions of old Rabelais or D. H. Lawrence to drive my points home, and also to whip up your jaded palate. No. This is only a momentary lapse into sobriety. Accidents like that do happen, you know, in the best of houses.

Allow me also to make it clear that I am not concerned with "sex", or "morals", or what retired professors think of one-peach beach costumes. I am not worrying about what you do to your neighbour's wife. What I wish to get straightened out is whether you should be allowed, in the interest of Art, to blather about it in a novel or a play.

In short, what is the significance of "obscenity" in a book?

Naturally, that leads one on to the question: "What is an obscene book?" It is a book dealing with subjects and using language not considered decent in polite society. I think that definition is as good as any other for my purpose. What we understand by an "obscene" book is one written deliberately to cater to the popular crave for sexual diversions, to give pleasant little electric shocks to deadened nerve-cells. That covers, more or less, the entire coterie of such writers from Catullus to Donne.

But their objects vary. It appears that all these authors of *risque* literature have distinctly different *motifs*, apart from their individual technique, in their treatment of these delicate and daring materials. Fielding, for instance, wrote on the intimate relations between the sexes, not to flaunt them for their own sake, but because he found it impossible to draw a complete picture of human nature without more than suggesting its primary desires. The post-Elizabethan populace found nothing objectionable in it.

Then there is the class patronised by such men as Catullus or Donne who break the conventions, but break them warmly and with passion. They have no set purpose to shock the reader deliberately even if they do shock them. They are wholly absorbed in their themes and go about their jobs as do fiery missionaries in cannibal islands. Emotion is the only thing which counts with them, and they have the honesty of the idolator.

And now, when we have combed out the classicists, we are left with that great mass of authors who are out to shock for shocking's sake, whose deliberate object is to shove in as much red pepper and garlic sauce into their literary stewing pans as would tickle the torpid tongues of the crowd and make them cry for more, I class in this group the greatest with the smallest, men like Sterne, Voltaire, and Congreve as well as the old-time contributors to *La Vie Parisienne* and *Gay Broadway*.

Now mark this. The ancients of the school,—the three, for instance, I have named,—have, at least, one object which admits of artistic interpretation. They are out to intoxicate you, frankly, unashamedly. And so they put a spot of gin in their literary cocktails, wishing only to make you laugh, decently or vulgarly, according to the kind of "head" you have. The charm is based on sheer indecency and the devilry of it.

(Continued on Page 5

Fight Against Typhoid

(By STANLEY H. NELSON)

Typhoid or enteric fever, as it is better named, was for long confounded with typhus though it can now be traced as far back as the 16th century. The credit of finally proving the non-identity of typhus and enteric fever was due to Drs. Perry Steward and Herhard in about 1836.

It is one of the most ubiquitous diseases, being present in all parts of the world. The infection is usually contracted from drinking water or milk contaminated with the bacilli and in the majority of instances the disease can be traced to infection from a previous case. Occasionally, the disease is spread by persons who had previously contracted it and remained "carriers" of the bacilli.

The chief weapon against typhoid is preventive inoculation which establishes immunity to the disease. First used successfully in Britain two centuries ago against small-pox, inoculation has since been widely used against rabies, plague, cholera and typhoid.

More recently, chiefly owing to the work of Sir Almroth Wright, one of the pioneers of preventive inoculation, vaccines have been used, prepared from the virus or germs of the disease and weakened in some way or killed by heat.

When these are introduced into the body they increase the action of natural elements in the blood which are antagonistic to the germs of the disease. Thus if live germs are subsequently introduced by infection they are met and defeated by the increased resistance already set up by inoculation.

The work of Sir Almroth Wright, Director of the Inoculation Department at St. Mary's Hospital, London, has extended over half a century.

His investigations were so successful that his methods of inoculation reduced the amount of typhoid in the First World War to half that of the Boer War and the number of deaths to one-seventh. In the Second World War the results were even more favourable and preventive inoculation was extended to other diseases, such as typhus and yellow fever.

Proved on the battle-field, Sir Almroth Wright's discoveries are also being used for the benefit of civilians. Injection of a modified form of bacterial poison instead of dead germs to stimulate the body's resistance has been introduced. And the success of this method in the case of diptheria is shown by the fact that last year's figures for diptheria in Britain were the lowest ever recorded.

In recent years only one in four children suffering from diptheria had been immunised, but of the fatal cases about 29 out of every 30 had not been immunised.

Are Electric Cars Coming?

One of Britain's leading motor manufacturers, working with an electrical engineering firm, has been carrying out secret experiments with an electric car and these experiments have been crowned with success. The new car is capable of 50 m.p.h.

The weight of the batteries' lead cell-plates has been the main handicap in the development of electric cars. After years of research work, it has now been found possible to use magnesium which is much lighter.

So far electrically driven cars have only been used as small delivery vans because the weight of the accumulators only permitted low speeds.

Watch Your Flight

Air-line passengers have often found it somewhat disconcerting in that, generally speaking, they do not know the position of their aircraft. There will, in future, be no need for this feeling of uncertainty.

Up to the present the air-line passengers' thirst for knowledge has been satisfied by a member of the crew pointing out to them important or interesting landmarks during the flight. This will also no longer be necessary.

Wing Commander C. Hole has invented an Aircraft Position Indicator. The construction of the instrument is conceivably simple. A model plane, driven by a clockwork motor, moves across a map of the route; the miniature plane's speed is set according to the speed of the aircraft. The instrument is being manufactured at the moment with a speed range of between 100 and 400 m.p.h.

One glance at the instrument and the passenger knows exactly where his aircraft is flying!

"I thought old Binks' wife aimed high?"

"She did until she got used to him ducking".

London To Be World Market For Russian Fur

An agreement has been signed between the Russian Government and a firm of London fur auctioneers giving the latter sole brokerage right of all consignments of furs from Russia to the United Kingdom. The world market for Russian furs will, therefore, be centred on London.

Most of the furs which include Sable, Mink and Persian Lamb will be sold for re-export. The first shipment is already on its way and the first London sale is expected to be in October.

Before the war Russian furs for export were auctioned at the big Leningrad sales. During the war the few furs which the Soviet Union could export were sold in the U.S.A.

GOLD SEARCH LED TO UNDER-SEA MOUNTAINS

Ice Age Links With Europe

Scientists have just combed the sea-bed from the Bay of Biscay to the Shetlands for gold and oilfields—and found the lon-submerged hills which once linked England to the Continent or formed part of Ireland, reports the "Daily Mail."

Describing the voyage as "interesting and successful", Professor B. C. Browne, leader of the expedition which covered 4,000 miles aboard the submarine "Tudor", said:

"Our first call was at the Dustbin" of Europe which lies at the southern entrance to the English Channel. Here we plotted the bed of the ocean 500 miles into the Atlantic where the Continental Shelf drops two-and-half miles to the bed of the ocean and mountains rear themselves more than 5,000 feet high in water. For the first time scientists were able to trace the formation of the land which linked England to France and Spain in the pre-Ice Age."

"Next, we sailed in the Bay of Biscay", Professor Browne continued, "and we went within four miles of the coast of Spain within sight of the town of Gijon to test the force gravity on the ocean-bed.

"After five days we were back at the Shelf and turned round the south-west corner of Ireland and across Porcupine Bank where the sea-bed shallows to less than 70 fathoms and a mountain rises over 9,000 feet high under water."

Here the scientists plotted the hills and valleys of the ocean towards the Irish coast and found evidence that the Porcupine underwater mountain once formed part of Ireland.

He: "When did you first discover you loved me, dearest?"

She: "When I heard people saying what a fool you were".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

PULSE ON PUBLIC OPINION

Tremendous as is the news coverage of events, national and international, by the free press and radio of the United States, the reaction of the American public to the events themselves finds equally extensive expression through these channels.

Opinion of the people of the United States on the major public issues affecting their daily lives is watched closely by top-ranking executives of the nation—the President key members of his staff, heads of Government departments and agencies, and Congress. In editorial comment, in the stories and columns of special writers in newspapers, and in the broadcasts of news analysts, the nation's leaders find a representative cross-section of what American people are thinking—and saying.

An efficient analysis for the United States Government of press and radio comment on public issues is the concern of one particular Federal unit, the Division of Press Intelligence. It was established in 1933 as a centralized agency to keep officials currently posted on public reaction to important questions.

The duties of the Press Intelligence Division are performed in a completely objective manner. Reflection of public opinion, favourable and unfavourable, is routed to political leaders just as it is reported by the daily press and radio throughout the United States. An official thus may find one editorial praising his policies highly, and immediately following, another which typifies a completely opposite reaction.

The Press Intelligence Division was formed also because it constitutes a more economical means of channeling public information to officials than could be maintained by the separate information divisions of the various Government departments.

More Than 200 Daily Newspapers Monitored

From more than 200 daily newspapers from the four corners of the United States, and through the daily monitoring of radio broadcasts by 40 nationally known news commentators, the Division winnows the principal stories, editorials, ad columns on subjects prominent in the news of the day. A complete list of Government subscribers, with their particular requirements on coverage, guides the distribution of the daily news mass of clippings and digests.

Congressmen may receive clippings from papers of their home states which serve to keep them currently informed on the state of mind of their constituents on important legislative matters. Government agencies, such as the Office of Price Administration, which are alert to public opinion, are daily informed on the reaction of the people to policies and programmes which they seek to institute for the good of the nation.

The White House, the executive staff of the President, and the Department of State are furnished full coverage on international news, on matters pertaining to the foreign policy of the United States, on the progress of United Nations conferences, as well as on important home issues. When domestic problems become acute, such as the recent labour situation, the White House is given special service on press and radio comment.

How The Work Is Done

In the early dawn hours, when the daily morning newspapers are rolling from the presses throughout the United States, the Division of Press Intelligence begins its work of passing on to the nation's leaders what the radio and press have said during the previous day concerning public issues. After the papers are received and sorted, they are sent to a reading room where a staff of specially trained analysts, some of whom are experienced journalists, thoroughly scan them. Papers published in Washington, and the metropolitan eastern dailies of New York, Baltimore, and Philadel-

(Continued on page 23)

Analysts of the Press Intelligence Division review the press of the United States and mark columns with code numbers denoting Government departments to which they are to be sent.

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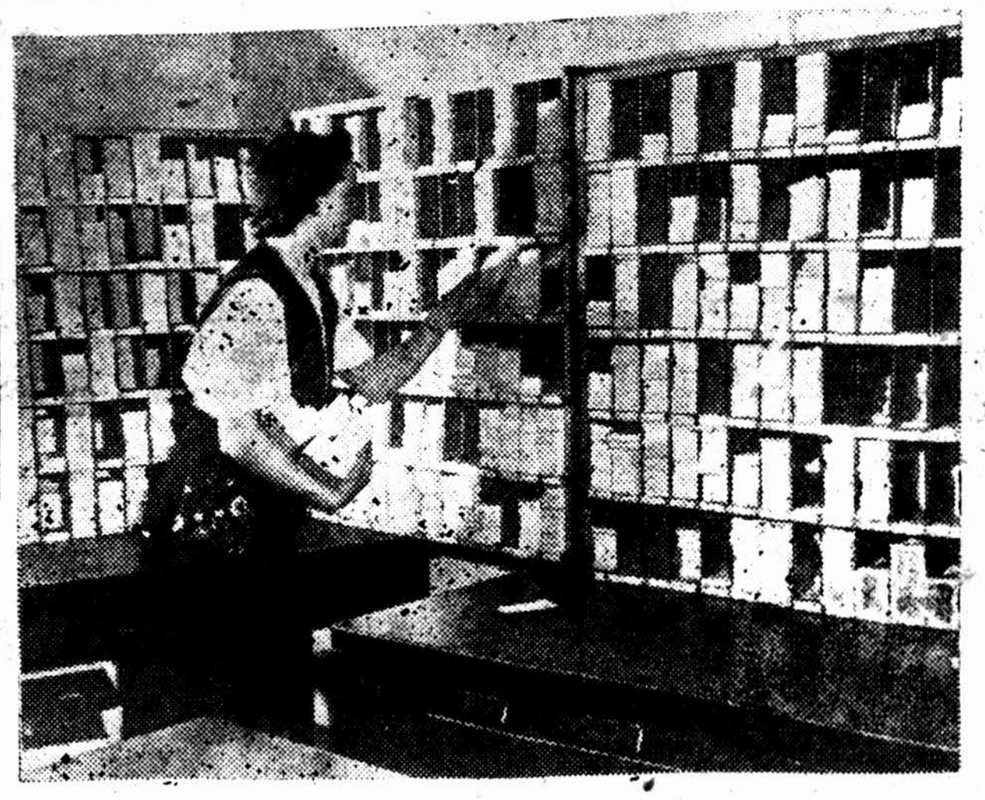
Will Our National Govt. Follow Lead Of U. S.?



Clippings room of the Press Intelligence Division, a unit of the Federal Government of the United States which is like a miniature post office. Here clippings from American newspapers are sorted according to their code numbers.

Some 225 American newspapers are received and sorted daily by the Press Intelligence Division of the United States Government.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.